CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
Non-poisonous. Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
GROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,769—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
P.I. ORIENTAL	6284	I. H. Moule	21st Aug.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
P.M. SUTLEJ	4805	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October "
" GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
P.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
P.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked P.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,708	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Samson House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 17, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4235	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4229	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipat Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign Money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 20th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 18th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 15th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

WANTED,
A SUPERVISOR for the Trichinopoly Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 a month (inclusive of horse allowance) according to qualifications. He will have to supervise the Public works and Sanitation of the Municipality. Pensioned D. P. W. officers of and above the grade of supervisor with sound physique will be preferred. Applications with Copies only of testimonials should be sent to
THE CHAIRMAN.
Municipal Office, Trichinopoly, 23rd July, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
COMPLETE COLLIERY PLANT.
A COMPLETE COLLIERY PLANT is available for SALE at the Warora Colliery. The Plant has never been used, and is capable of raising 1,000 tons of Coal a day, from a depth of 700 to 800 feet. Full particulars will be forwarded on application to the MANAGER, Warora Colliery, Warora.
W. B. STARKY,
Asst. Secy. to Chief Commr., C. P., P. W. D.
Nagpur, the 4th August, 1896.

FOR SALE.
AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y.,"
Care of this Paper.

A. ROLLER,

ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING MACHINERY.
Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.
CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
ROOM 66,
CALCUTTA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE DEPARTMENT.

BURGUNDIES.

SPECIAL attention is called to the following Brands which are of very exceptional quality and in excellent condition:—

	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.	Qts. Rs.	a.	Credit. Pts. Rs.	a.	Qts. Rs.	a.
CHAMBERTIN of select Vintage	22	8	43	0	25	4	48	0
POMARD	13	12	25	0	15	6	27	14
MACON, fine Flavour and Aroma	12	12	23	0	14	4	25	10
BEAUNE, a fine bodied Wine	15	12	28	8	17	8	31	12
CHABLIS, White Burgundy	15	0	27	0	16	12	30	0
SPARKLING, Red Burgundy, very Choice	30	8	...		34	0	...	

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER & CO., LD.,

HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT THEY HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
ENGLISH-SOMALI SENTENCES and IDIOMS for the use of Sportsmen and Visitors in Somali Land. By Captain R. H. LIGHT, I.S.C., Re. 1-0.
MARIE CORELLI'S NOVELS, Rs. 2 Each.
THE MIGHTY ATOM, CAMEOS.
SORROWS OF SATAN, BARABBAS.

In a few days Rs. 2. THOMAS HARDY'S NEW NOVEL **JUDE THE OBSCURE** In a few days Rs. 2.

There is an infinite beauty of style; there are passages of rare spiritual beauty, and of a sad and fine irony; there is colour, quaintness, charm. The hand is the hand of a master.—*Daily Chronicle.*
One of the most powerful and daring that ever came from Mr. Thomas Hardy's pen.—*Scotsman.*

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

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CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—
LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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HIGH CLASS TAILORING,
NEW GOODS,
BLUE SERGES,
AND
ALL WOOL FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION;
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
Six Months..... " 1-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 9d. per quarter.
OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelcior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.
Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE,
(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 1815 AND IN INDIA 1842.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.

DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

For Schools, Colleges and Private Research. BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GAUGES and other METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MICROSCOPES and other High Class Apparatus from the best Makers.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

FURTHER SPECIAL REDUCTIONS TO CLEAR.
WE ARE GENUINE.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN
WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
SILK do., do.,
LACES, CURTAINS,
MEN'S STRAW AND FELT HATS TOPEES.
LADIES' HOSIERY,
DRESSING GOWNS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Aug. 20TH and 21ST, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

[Under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor,

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS.....	Jacobs	1,746	7th September.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 31st instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 17, 1896.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th August, 1896.

NOTICE.

BY decree of the Governor-General of Netherlands India, dated 11th April, 1896, the Sabang-bay on the Island Weh (Poolochway) Government Atjeh and dependencies has been OPENED as a HARBOUR to trade in general, whilst Coal is also available there.

C. W. FREESE,
Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.

NOTICE TO MASTER CONTRACTORS.

THE CORPORATION of Calcutta desire to receive Tenders for the construction of a portion of their DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS to be submitted not later than the 15th September next. The work is chiefly earth-work, brick-work in the construction of sundry buildings in circular brick sewer, the construction of branch pipe-sewers, the supply of pipes for the unfiltered water-supply and enlargement of accommodation bridge, together with about 6 miles of 2 feet gauged railway and rolling stock.

The work is divided into six contracts, of which tenders are required for three at present.

	Approximate cost. Rs.
CONTRACT No. I.	
Unfiltered water-supply to the suburbs chiefly for the supply of fitting and cast-iron pipes laid in place	7,00,000
CONTRACT No. II.	
Sewage outfall for city and suburbs chiefly bridges, earth-work, buildings for engine-houses and establishment and three sluices	15,00,000
CONTRACT No. IV.	
Sewer and branch sewers south of Tolly's Nullah	4,50,000
Total Rs.	26,50,900

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Secretary of the Corporation on payment of Rs. 25 for each set of tenders.

A security deposit with the tenders will be required of Rs. 10,000 in the case of contract Nos. I and IV., and Rs. 25,000 in the case of contract No. II.

For further information apply to the Chief Engineer to the Corporation, Calcutta.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

11th August, 1896

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE FIRST of a SERIES of PUBLIC LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, in the College Hall, Chowpatty, at 5-45 p.m., on "T. Carlyle, his Works and his Age."

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DEWOOBAI (wife of GOPAL RAGHOJI PARKER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased,

JANABAI, wife of WASSUDEO KASSINATH PATEL .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI, The 13th day of August, 1896.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA:

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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Colonel T. DEANE, Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,

T. DEANE, Col.,
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Simla, 18th July, 1896.

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LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,222 9 8
Deposits	"	1,01,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,56,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 00,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
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Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

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PAID UP CAPITAL...	" 4,500,000 =	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND...	" 4,130,000 =	"	8,260,000

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Reserve Fund	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,430
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10s. r.o.	187
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		750
Anglo-Indian	1,365		100	Nil	69
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	675
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	810
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,730
China Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,025
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,155
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Combe Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs12	660
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	610
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,120xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	640
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	680
Framjee Petit, Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	955
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Howard and Bullomke	700	500	500	40	660
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25	780
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Jacob Greaves Jaffer Alli	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	875
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,100	500	500	28	765
Jeevraj Balloo	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	825
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Khandesh	843	1,000	1,000	30	1,090
Khanga um Manfg. Co	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	890
Khatao Makanjee	400	250	250	Nil	900
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Leopold	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	287
Lord Reay Mfg	3,800	1,000	1,000	30	975
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445				
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,190
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginhargan)	600	600	1,000	Nil	610
Manockjee Petit	9,600	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,810
Meghji Gondidas	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	168
Mysore S & M Co Ld	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,425
Madhura Mills	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	240
National	7,779	100	100	Nil	pm.
New Great Eastern	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	660
President Mills Co (Ld)	6,750	625	625	dvd Rs20	450
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,390
Rajpore Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,020
Ramcon	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,325
Shalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,780
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,000
Western Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	170
Sun Mills, Ld	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	40
Standard Mills Co	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	330
Star of India	1,500	500	500	25	460
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	900
Sassoon and Alliance	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	750
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co	,000	80	800	dvdRs30	700
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	600
Ujeshankar Lukhmishankar & Mill	900	1,000	1,000	—	50
Victoria Mills	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	675
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	410xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	450
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Glaning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kutrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	6,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	600	200	200	12	230
East India	2,000	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	325
English Press and Manfg	1,000	500	500	25	650
Fort	400	200	200	40	1,100
French	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	1,000	500	500	50	1,290
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	450	dvdRs40	380
Khangum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	103
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	200	500	500	53	95
Motamli Co	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	85
Manmar M	1,125	600	400	Nil	382½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Indian	1,300	800	500	dvd Rs30	600
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	163½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	25	495
Samgon	600	500	500	75	30	380
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	30	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	60	540
Volkart	270	200	all	12	230
	—	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,285
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / —}	100	100	15 / 7½	400
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	15	5)
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	12	1.1
Bombay & Bassa Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,000	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	7
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	600	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	600	600	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	398
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	500	30	200
Maroka & Co., Ld	4,000	200	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	105
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs22	520
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	100	25	50	1,090xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100		122
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs2	32½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	0.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		427½
The Tapti Valley	28,000	500	50	—	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-4	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 27-9	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-14	
Do. do. New	,, 26-12	
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-6	
Sovereigns	,, 17-2	
Do. Dreasce	,, 17	
Silver	,, 65-12	
10/6 Do.	,, 99-14	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.]

Sun rises, 5h, 42m. Sun sets, 6h, 25m. High water, 7-57 m., 7-6a. Low water, 0-32m., 2-12a.

Mr. Varjivandas Madhowdas Memorial meeting, Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.

Organ recital, St. Thomas Cathedral, 6 p.m.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kirkdale, Kola, Echuka, and Bahaduri entered, and the steamers Raventhaler and Mikado left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nadir, Shannon, and Baroda entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Pekin yesterday; the steamers Lang Bank, Nizam, and Armenia left it on Sunday, and the steamers Dumra and Edendale yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, at 5 o'clock, this evening.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, from Zanzibar, on Saturday evening:—"Mwana Mwana revolving light working."

Y. M. C. A. BRANCH, GRANT ROAD.—The Rev. T. P. Fisher will give a Temperance Address with blackboard illustrations, at the Rooms, to-night, at 8-30 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. J. A. Lafond, residing at Lower Colaba, has reported to the police that his servant has absconded, taking with him a currency note for Rs. 10, belonging to the complainant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN INSANE MAN.—Anundee a Hindu woman, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that her son Bapoo Baloo, aged twenty-four years, of unsound mind, left home on Friday last and has not since been heard of.

ORGAN RECITAL.—An organ recital will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral, this afternoon, at 6 o'clock, by Mr. Mant. Captain MacGregor will sing "Noel," by Gounod. Mr. McCausland will sing "The Holy City," and a cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," will be played by Corporal Cragg, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

KNOCKED OVER BY A HACK VICTORIA.—Dama Luximon, aged ten years, was, on Saturday last, conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of one of his ribs, caused by his having been accidentally knocked over by a hack victoria, which drove away immediately after the accident.

TEMPLE OF REFUGE, I. O. G. T.—Dr. D. R. Tata, Special Deputy Grand Chief Templar of India, at the request of the Degree Temple, installed Messrs. Dinsha, Nicholas, Wilson, Dastur, and Mrs. Briggs, on the 14th instant, at Temperance Hall, Colaba, Bro. Maclure promised to subscribe Rs. 100 for a Temperance Hall at Bombay.

BREACH OF THE BOILER ACT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. Drewet, Inspector of Boilers and Prime-movers, appeared before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, and obtained a summons against Messrs. E. Eyers and Company, contractors for Government Medical Stores, for working their boiler without the current working certificate, in contravention of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act of 1891.

THE BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The forty-second annual meeting of the Society was held, last evening, at Israel Mohalla, Khadak, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan presiding. Mr. Solomon Abraham, son of the secretary, Mr. Abraham Daniel, read the annual report, after which the chairman addressed the meeting. We are compelled for want of space to hold over a detailed report of the proceedings.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The roof of a cooper's shop, belonging to one Edulji Cowasji, at Second Pinjrapole Lane, collapsed on Saturday morning. At the time of the accident a number of coopers were working in the shop, all of whom managed to escape unhurt, with the exception of a lad, named Shunker Narayen, who sustained a wound to his head. The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment. The owner of the house attributes the collapse to the recent heavy rains.—The south wall of a house, belonging to one Tookaram Daji, at Mahim Bazaar Road, used as a country-liquor shop, gave way, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.—The south wall of a ground-floor house, belonging to one Nana Raghoo, at Mahim Bazaar Road, collapsed on the same, day at 7-30 p.m. The house was occupied by the owner and his family, all of whom escaped unhurt.—About half-an-hour afterwards, on the same day, the north wall of another one-storeyed house, belonging to Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji, at Mahim Bazaar Road, gave way. The house had been lying vacant for some time past.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. F.S.Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Asharam Shiwajee, a Hindu moulder, with theft of a pair of silver armlets of the value of Rs. 60, the property of a woman, named Jaloobai, residing at the 12th Lane, Kamatipoora. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the prosecutrix placed the silver armlets in a box in her room and went to a grocer's shop, opposite to her place to buy some oil. On her return to the room in a few minutes, she found the armlets missing. She suspected the accused, who was her neighbour, and who had seen her removing the armlets from her person and putting them into the box; and she questioned him whether he had taken her ornaments, to which he replied in the negative, and denied all knowledge about the armlets. The prosecutrix then reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and on searching his room recovered the stolen armlets from a box. The accused, in his defence, urged that another man gave him the armlets, which he intended to return to the prosecutrix in the evening. His Worship considered the statement of the accused as highly improbable, and as he was an old offender, having been once in jail for criminal breach of trust, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AT LAST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged one Mahomed Siedoo, a Mahomedan seafaring man, before Mr. F. S. Tayleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold necklace, of the value of Rs. 35, from the person of a Mahomedan girl, named Hawabai, aged twelve, residing at Narelwady, Mount Road. It appears that the girl was playing on the road outside her house, when accused, who is the son of her landlord, went up to her and represented that her sister wanted the gold necklace, which she had then on her person. The girl refused to part with the ornament on this representation, but the accused removed the ornament and decamped. The girl then went home, and told her sister about the necklace. A report was made to the police, who upon inquiry ascertained that the accused had absconded to Calcutta after pledging the ornament with a Marwaree for Rs. 22. On certain information previously received, Inspector Hurst proceeded to the Byculla station on Sunday morning, and arrested the accused as he alighted from the train. Accused then pointed out the Marwaree with whom he had pawned the necklace, which the Marwaree at once produced. Accused, in his defence, said that for a couple of months previous to the alleged theft he was intimate with Koolsum, the complainant's sister, who wanted to go out of Bombay with him, and at her suggestion he removed the ornament from the girl's person, and pledged it with the Marwaree. According to the arrangement made with her he on the following morning he went to the railway station, and having purchased tickets for Calcutta, waited for her, but as she did not turn up, he left alone. His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

S. M. RACES, 1896.

HANDICAP.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP—1 Mile.

Martaban	10·4	Chieftain	9·12
Hakum	9·10	Silvermane	9·11
Fakeer	9·4	Shere Ali	9·8
Kapurthula	8·12	Sherwood	9·3
Red Jacket	8·11	Shumshere	9·2
Asker	8·10	Meheraj	9·1
Reminder	8·8	Kaiser	9 0
Hankow	8·7	Shanavaz	8·11
Shere Ali	8·6	Byrakh	8·10
Toofan	8·5	Patron	8·9
Dick Turpin	8·4	Valma	8·8
Istamboul	8·3	Royalist	8·5
Avenger	8·2	Helios	8·2
Shenshá	8·1	Cluny	7·13
Meheraj	7·12	Hooker	7·12

THE MACPHERSON PURSE—5 Furlongs.

H. MINCHIN, Hon. Sec., S. M. Races.

Belgaum, Aug 15.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It lever irritates, and hence with its soothing and leasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE expectant Prefect who has been deputed by the Viceroy of Szechuen to inquire into the trade disputes between Tibet and China is to travel to Lhasa by the Calcutta-Darjeeling route.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimated expenditure of nearly 183 lakhs on the Mandalay-Kunlon railway. The length of the line is put at 224 miles.

MR. MACARTNEY, who represents British interest at Yarkand, is travelling back to his post with all speed. He should have some interesting information to give as to the alleged spread of the Tungani rebellion against the Chinese.

VERY deep sympathy will be felt throughout the North-West Provinces with Sir John and Lady Edge in the grievous loss they have just sustained of their only son, Mr. John Edge, who died at Almora on Friday morning last, at the early age of twenty-three. Mr. Edge, after going through Harrow and Cambridge, was preparing for the Diplomatic Service when his health broke down, and he was recommended by the doctors to come out to India. He was then taken to Almora, on account of the reputation of that climate for affections of the lungs, but the disease had gone too far to be arrested, and a promising life has been cut short just on the very threshold of manhood.

THE Allahabad Paper trusts the Government of India will not sanction the proposed cold weather expedition against the wild Was, who are giving no trouble whatever and who can well be left alone. The original proposal to employ 50 Military Police with two mountain guns has now been expanded to dimensions which mean the sending of some two thousand soldiers and police. As the country is over two hundred miles from Mandalay the expenditure would be out of all proportion to the possible advantages to be gained. We can scarcely believe that Sir Frederick Fryer will support the scheme, which was put forward during his absence on leave.

THE essay on the grammar of the language spoken in the western Punjab by the Rev. Mr. Trevor Bomford, Multan, which appeared in the journal of the Asiatic Society last year, has been republished in separtae form. Mr. Bomford mentions that the late Sir Richard Burton, a few days before his death, wrote to him that the study of the Multani (or Jakti or Western Punjabi, as it is variously called) dialect had convinced him that the European gypsies originally came from the south of the Punjab.

THE Madras Government has ruled that it is unnecessary to file with the service-book of a public servant a copy of the correspondence, often very lengthy, relating to his suspension or dismissal, and that no useful purpose is served by submitting a copy of such correspondence with a pension application. In cases where the actual order directing suspension or dismissal is not sufficiently full, a brief statement of the reasons on which the order was bassed is all that is required. When the order itself is not forthcoming, a short summary of any available evidence as to its nature and the circumstances in which it was passed should be attached to the service-book or pension application.

THE reason report for the last week states that floods in Orissa are subsiding. The damage to the crops is not yet known, but most of the early rice is believed to have been destroyed. Reports from the Punjab state that the prospects of the crops are now good in most districts, the scarcity of fodder being removed as grass is springing up after the recent rain. The crops are also good in Rajputana and Central India.

IN the Bangalore polo tournament the semi-finals match on Friday afternoon was between the Bangalore Gymkhana, comprising Mr. Garstin, R.A., Mr. Brock, R.A., Mr. Tudor, R.A., and Mr. Carey, Madras Cavalry, back, and the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, comprising Messrs. Loch, Marshall, Hemming and Captain Evans, back. The ground was heavy and slippery from the recent heavy showers. A very evenly contested game was anticipated, but the Gymkhana early showed, by excellent combination, the advantage over their rivals. It was a very fast game all through, and the ball travelled continuously up and down the ground. At the conclusion of the game the Gymkhana came out victors by four goals and five subsidiaries to two goals and three subsidiaries.

THE report of the rail and river-born trade of the Punjab for the quarter ending 31st March 1896 shows a great falling off from the same period of last year. The total trade of the Province has decreased by 47 per cent., the imports falling 4·3 per cent. and the exports as much as 62·4 per cent. The river-borne trade, which is 1-19th of the whole, has decreased by 48 per cent. under the head of exports. Under the head of imports all the items of increase in the total trade are small, while gunny bags and cloth have decreased by 126 thousand maunds and unrefined sugar by 333 thousand maunds. Practically the only article of export that has apparently increased is raw cotton, which has gone up 158 thousand maunds: while the decrease in the export of wheat, gram and pulse, and other grains in each case is over a million, and in that of gram and pulse over two millions of maunds. It is sufficiently evident from this that the cause of slackness is bad harvests and comparatively small production; but, however regarded, a drop of nearly one half in the total trade of the province must still remain a serious matter.

M. CAMBON, who will return to Algeria next month, has declared that Tuat is the granary of the Sahara as Uargla is that of Timbuktu. It was necessary, he said, to occupy Tuat, as the only means of overcoming the Sahara nomads was to reduce them by starvation. M. Cambon added that Tuat was the only region in the Sahara comparable with the valley of the Nile as a means of penetrating the interior.

REUTER'S Washington correspondent telegraphs to-day: Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the Treasury, replying to an inquiry from an Arkansas correspondent, writes as follows: "In my opinion, in the event of free coinage, the whole volume of the currency will sink at once to a silver crisis, and cheques and drafts would be paid in silver dollars as an equivalent. I presume that no one supposes for a moment that it would be the duty of the Government to attempt to keep the standard silver dollar coined free for private individuals or corporations of equal value with the gold dollar."

MASTER MACDONALD, in an interesting sketch of Lord Bramwell, in *Temple Bar*, gives another instance of judicial terseness of that eminent judge. A prisoner was tried before him for stealing a ham. On one side of the court stood the prisoner; on the other hung the ham. It was a hot summer day, the trial had lasted an unusually long time, and the audience and the ham were in an unpleasant state of perspiration. Everybody, weary of the protracted trial, was delighted with the summing-up which was in these words: "There, gentlemen, is the prisoner; and there, gentlemen, is the ham. Consider your verdict.

THOUGH Sept. 23 is destined to mark the beginning of the "record reign" in English history, the day itself will scarcely prove convenient for general holiday-making. Her Majesty will (according to present arrangements) be at Balmoral, and many of her lieges will still be in the country, at the seaside, or abroad; and the great task of organising any proper celebration of so glorious an event cannot well be undertaken in the holiday months of August and September. It is proposed that the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's reign shall be kept next year in full pomp, and we had better wait for that. Meanwhile suggestions come in, in every shape and form, for marking this celebration in a special way. Here are some of them: —A Commemoration Bible; A Sixpenny History of the Reign; A Portrait of the Queen by a first-rate Artist; Gilding the Dome of St. Paul's; The Establishment of Imperial penny Postage; The Queen's title to be "Empress of Britain"; The beginning of Channel Tunnels between Ireland and England, and Ireland and Scotland; The Appointment of a Federal Council of the Empire; A Children's Bronze Medal; A Special Coinage; A new Annual Bank Holiday; An Imperial Charitable Fund; "Something" for the Volunteers.

ATTENTION has been directed to another military family of three generations, some members of which have served their Queen and country while others are still serving. The mother of this family, Mrs. Hobbs, is still alive. She is the widow of Capt. T. Hobbs, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, who served with distinction through the Peninsula, was severely wounded, and was in receipt of the medal for Waterloo. Her five sons all served in the Army—viz, :—Lieut.-Col. T. F. Hobbs, who died while in command of the 2nd 6th Royal Regt.; Major G. L. Hobbs, 45th Regt, who died from the effects of the Abyssinian campaign; Lieut.-Col. F. F. T. Hobbs, late 55th Regt., now serving in the A.P.D.; Capt. Cavandish Hobbs, late 30th Regt; Capt. Simpson Hobbs, late 89th Regt. She has five grandsons now serving —viz. :—Major H. T. De C. Hobbs, P. W. O. West Yorkshire Regt.; Capt. G. L. Hobbs, 2nd Connaught Rangers; Capt. S. H. B. Hobbs, Indian Staff Corps; Capt. F. M. B. Hobbs, R.M.L.I.; Capt. P. E. F. Hobbs, A.S.C., and two other grandsons who are gentlemen cadets at Woolwich and Sandhurst. Mrs. Hobbs received the following letter from Sir Arthur Bigge on the occasion of her 102nd birthday:—"Windsor Castle, July 16, 1896. —Madame,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen a letter received from your grandson, Major H. T. De C. Hobbs, in which he informs Her Majesty of the touching fact that on the 18th of this month you will attain the great age of 102, and also gives very gratifying details of service rendered by the late Capt. T. Hobbs, and by ten other members of your family in successive generations. I am commanded to convey to you the sincere congratulations of the Queen on the occasion of the 102nd anniversary of your birthday, and to assure you of Her Majesty's true appreciation of the valued services rendered by your descendants to Queen and country, and to express Her Majesty's earnest hope that the military instinct which has been so marked in the past and present may be equally developed in the future history of your family.—Believe me, Madam, yours very faithfully, Arthur Bigge."

CAN it be possible (asks "Atlas") that, in spite of all our valuable "pioneers" and irrepressible platform "oratresses," the lack of feminine rhetorical fluency and argumentative power is so much felt by the sex itself as to necessitate the formation of a "school" for the remedying of these defects? If it were not that the name of Lady Henry Somerset is mentioned in connection with the alleged undertaking, one would be disposed to set the report down without hesitation as a thing devised by the masculine enemy. Even as it is there must surely be some mistake, for rhetorical fluency is about the last qualification in the world with lack of which the average feminine speaker could be charged. When it comes to a question of deficiency of logical power, it is a different matter; but in this respect the proposed "Caudle School"—as it is to be called—cannot be expected to achieve much. Its very name is illogical in itself. Mrs. Caudle never argued; she simply ignored her husband's contributions to the nocturnal debates, and kept straight on with her own. Intending pupils of the school named after her will find it more advantageous, instead of troubling about logic, to adhere to her always successful rhetorical method.

SOME one in Vienna professes to have learnt from Teheran that the Shah has intimated to the Russian, British, German, and French Governments that he will shortly visit St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, and Paris. Meantime the forthcoming visit of the Tsar and Tsaritsa to Vienna is causing some stir in Austrian Court circles. A visit to Berlin will follow that to Vienna. When it was made known that the Tsar and Tsaritsa were to go to Vienna, French agents at St. Petersburg asked if a visit to Paris could be arranged. No definite answer has been given. It is thought more likely (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) that the Russian Emperor and Empress may go to the Isle of Wight for a few days, and then run over to the French coast in the Imperial yacht. The Empress was, when a child, at Beuzenval with the late Princess Alice of England. Her mother, and her father after he was left a widower, took all his daughters for a few weeks to the coast of Normandy, near Trouville. She is, therefore, no stranger to that part of France.

IN the Wreck Inquiry Court, on July 20, before Mr. R. H. Marsham, with Assessors, the inquiry into the loss of the Drummond Castle was continued. Mr. Charles Marquardt, the only surviving passenger, gave evidence. The inquiry was concluded on July 22, when Mr. Marsham said judgment would be given on July 27.

AT the Trinity Ordinations there were 229 deacons ordained and 267 priests, as compared with 221 deacons and 297 priests at the same season last year, being a net decrease of 22. Of the total 496, it appears that 261, or 52·6 per cent., were graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, a lower proportion than even the low one of last year—58. The number, however, of those who had a degree of some sort was 387, or 78 per cent.

THE Marquis of Salisbury has appointed the Hon. Francis Hide Villiers to be an Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Villiers is a son of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, and was born in 1852. After examination he was appointed to a probationary clerkship at the Foreign Office in 1870, and permanently apppointed six months later. He was attached in 1872 to Her Majesty's Agency at Geneva with reference to the Alabama claims. He was private secretary to the late Lord Tenterden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, from 1875 till 1882, and was subsequently Sir Julian Pauncefote's private secretary. In 1884 he was Assistant Protocolist to the Egyptian Finance Conference in London, and in the following year was appointed acting second secretary in the Diplomatic Service. He accompanied the British delegates to the Suez Canal International Commission, which sat in Paris in 1885, and was joint secretary to the Commission and Sub-Commission. Mr. Villiers was Lord Rosebery's private secretary at the Foreign Office in 1886, and was again Sir J. Pauncefote's secretary in 1886-7. In the latter year he became acting private secretary to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office; but resumed his position with Sir J. Pauncefote in July, 1887. From 1889 to 1892 he was Sir P. Currie's private secretary at the Foreign Office; and from 1892 to 1894 was again private secretary to Lord Rosebery. In January, 1894, he was promoted to be an assistant clerk, and in the same year was made a C.B. Mr. Villiers married, in 1876, Virginia Katherine, second daughter, of Mr. Eric Carrington Smith.

"A PARTICULARLY quiet and good little boy"—such is the description given of Mr. Chamberlain in his early days by a schoolfellow of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The schoolfellow in question is Mr. Mellor, Q.C., M.P., and the school at which both were scholars University College school, Gower-street. After distributing the prizes at the school, on Monday, Mr. Mellor gave some interesting reminiscences of the many well-known public men who have been students there, and who include the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Justice Charles, Sir George Lewis, the late Lord Leighton, Canon Ainger, the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Mr. John Morley. Of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Mellor remarked, that at school he hardly ever gave promise of great abilities. But he possessed the capacity of taking infinite pains; and in later years, Mr. Justice Stephen, who had on more than one occasion been counsel for him, had said that he never met any man so deeply acquainted with the details of business as Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Mooley, too, early recognised that the true secret of learning and knowledge lay in earnest painstaking. Mr. Morley he considered one of the most painstaking and industrious of men. They heard much about men being great geniuses, about their being remarkable men, but he believed the true secret was that they were capable of taking pains.

AN amusing story of the Lord Chief Justice is going the rounds. When he was still known as Sir Charles Russell, he went to Scotland to help the Radicals in a certain campaign. He purposely began his speech with some very badly pronounced Scotch. After the confusion caused by his apparent blunder had subsided, Sir Charles said, "Gentlemen, I do not speak Scotch, but I vote Scotch." Thereupon there was tremendous applause. When this had subsided, Sir Charles went on, "And I often drink Scotch." After this (says the *Globe*) he was the hero of the hour.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, C. T. Burke, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC STREET?

The Corporation considered letter to the Acting Secretary, No. 6286, dated 7th July 1896, from the Commissioner,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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JUST RECEIVED, BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS decorated with 29 Military Designs. With Music, Rs. 40 without Music, Rs. 25.—STEF. FENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED, an experienced and steady EUROPEAN Reporter, for the "Deccan Herald" Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials, Stating salary expected, to the PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

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CHOLERA!!! During the recent epidemic of Cholera at Worli, Kolliwad, Dr. H.L. BATLIWALLA (Manufacturer of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills) rendered Valuable Assistance to the Villagers by giving them free and with Marvellous success BATLIWALLA and Co.'s "CHOLERAL" the Specific for Cholera. Not a single man died who used the Choleral according to his directions, which we hereby certify.—(Sd.) Hira Mahadhoo, Narayen Raghoba Purkur, Donga Kana Bhagat, Ramji Nagooji, Patels or Headmen of Worli. Colliwad. Batliwalla and Co.'s "Choleral," may be had of all Chemists and Druggists. If there is any difficulty in obtaining it write or wire to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most moderate rates, then go to MEAKIN and Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort. Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Band Masters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first class Portuguese Servants. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Informations. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget and, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Myself and son have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for more than a month, and during that time we found the Hotel a home. The Proprietor is obliging; same the servants. The accommodation good, and food far superior to other Hotels where I have stayed. The charges are very reasonable.—(Sd.) W. B. JOLLY, F. W. D.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per measem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

In the absence of news by wire calling for notice here, of later date than that chronicled in our report, of Saturday evening, we annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	16,000	2,000	6,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	14,000	6,000	6,000
" Continent	7,000	..	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,185,000	7,916,000	5,877,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,255,000	3,443,000	2,847,000
" " to Continent do.	2,247,000	3,201,000	2,312,000
" Stock in the Ports	150,000	307,000	190,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 14th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,400,000	2,600,410	2,144,830
" " Surats	191,000	171,390	227,960

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	582,000	1,331,500	1,111,740
" London	1,000	3,500	14,810
American Afloat	30,000	16,000	16,720
East Indian "	3,000	15,000	9,000
Total	6,16,000	1,379,500	1,152,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 11-32d.	3 29-32d.	3 27-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 15-32d.	3 1-16d.	3d.
Difference	7-8d.	27-32d.	2 7-32d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending, on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	402,420
" " Branches	Dec.	"	493,812
Other "	Inc.	"	508,510
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,28,477
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	1,04,238
Loans	Dec.	"	98,117
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	9,12,088
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	74,581
Cash	Inc.	"	18,10,740

The state of the market remained easy during the week, covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Afiairs issued to-day, which shows no movement of much importance in any of the items of which the Return is compared. The Bank Cash Balance had increased on Saturday afternoon, by some 18 lakhs, say to 2584 lakhs, owing principally to a decrease of about 9 lakhs in Bills discounted, and in addition of 5 lakhs to Private Deposits, there was also a trifling decrease in Loans, the total falling off in trade requirements for money last week having been about 15¼ lakhs. An addition of over 4¼ lakhs to Government Deposits, at the Bank's head office was rather more than counterbalanced by withdrawals from the branches.

COTTON.—Business here in this staple has been very slack again to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. For export, the purchases have been only 100 bales of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 190; and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken only 800 bales from stock made up of 400 Bharai Gionsd, at Rs. 174; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 186; Bhagalkote, at Rs. 183; Poolgaum, at Rs. 194; and Bengal, at Rs. 70 per candy.

Eleven and three-quarter inches of rain, according to the official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the Cotton-growing districts received this morning, fell in the Veerumgaum district of the Dholleta circle since the last advices by wire, and in this district (where the plants were previously slightly damaged by drought) as well as at Wudwan, where the crop looked healthy, and at Bhownuggur, in the same circle, a spell of fine weather was needed; while at Dhollera itself sowing of Cotton had not commenced, owing to too much rain. In the Oomrawattee circle generally, but little more rain had fallen, and the plants were flourishing, though at Oomrawattee itself, and at Barsee, fine weather was required by the crop, and at Dhulia the plants were slightly damaged by an excess of rain. In the Bengal circle the plants were flourishing in all the districts; but at Agra they needed more rain. At Broach over 2½ inches more rain had been registered, bringing the total fall from the 1st June to 62½ inches, against an average annual fall of 38¼ inches; the Cotton plants, however, were flourishing. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, a break in the weather was needed; while at Bellary, in Madras, drought still continued, and though later Cotton sowings had somewhat improved, more rain was needed.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone to-day, and unchanged in value, a moderate amount of business having been reported for shippers' account.

SEEDS have also been steady in tone, with a moderate export business passing, the only change in our quotations being an advance of an anna per cwt. in *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed*, at Rs. 6-6-0 to Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,705 bales.
Wheat	4,744 cwts.
Linseed	1,736 "
Rapeseed	2,050 "
Poppyseed	512 "
Castorseed	4,090 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. The Iran (s) has been berthed with about 5,000 tons of cargo, for Antwerp and Dunkirk, at 5s. 6d. per ton, for late September loading; and the Imaum (s) has booked about 500 tons, at 6s. 3d. per ton, for Antwerp.

EXCHANGE opened dull and weak at the reduced rates of 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and after a small business at the former rate, 1-32d. was soon lost, all round, a little business being reported at 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The market closing weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1/9½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER also opened weak at 109¼ for cash, and 109 3-8 for the next settlement, for 3¼ per Cents., and further declined 1-8d. per cent. before the close, rates leaving off at 109 3-8 and 109¼ in the two positions, respectively. For 4 per Cents 104¼ has been the quotation.

SHARES.—There has again been a downward movement in this market, the prices of some 17 Mills having declined to our quotations as per revised list. In other lines there has not been much doing, but we note an advance of Rs. 5, in Volkarts; of Rs. 2½, in Mofussil; of Rs. 2, in Great Western; while Prince of Wales have declined, Rs. 15; Manmar, Rs. 5; Mercantile and New Indian, Rs. 2½ each. In Miscellaneous Shares, Bombay Flour have declined, Rs. 2; Port Canning, have advanced Rs. 2½.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th August, compared with the Statement of 8th August, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug 8. Rs.	Aug. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,92,386	58,54,806
Do. do. at Branches	26,01,017	21,07,235
Other Deposits	4,16,63 918	4,15,71,558
Post Bills	6,743	6,882
Credits, undrawn	30,59,500	32,50,694
Rs.	6,81,22,729	6 87,91,175
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,42,47,250	1,41,,18,774
Other authorised Securities	41,86,846	40,82,615
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	67,38,633	67,65,2 8
Loans do. do.	75,15,319	74,17,133
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,05,54 112	98,42,0 4
Dead Stock	4,10,533	4,10,533
Stamps and Stationery	15,944	15,958
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	3,85,754	4,63,341
Cash	2,40,65,358	2,53,75,499
Rs.	6,81,22,729	6,87 91,175

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Westmorland, Lt-Col, Bengal, 6th B I, from leave, from England.

Biddulph, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.

Kellie, Lt-Col, 23rd Bo Rifles, of leave, from England.

Trevor, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, from England.

Kenna, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Trevor, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, off leave, to Secunderabad.

Fagan, Lt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.

Wilson, Lt, Bengal, East Surrey Regt, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R M L Gun and Gun Laying drill at 3-45 p.m. to be followed by a lecture on Fire Discipline at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday, and at the Byculla Head-Quarters on Thursday at 5-30 p.m.,

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WADIA—LIMJEE—August 16, at "New Bunnee," Pedder Road, Bombay, by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Hoshang Jamasp, Ph. D., assisted by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B.A., Rustum D. N. Wadia, M.A., late Fellow, Elphinstone College, eldest son of D. N. Wadia, Esq., M.A., Principal, Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, to Hirabai (Hilla), second daughter of Dady Manockjee Limji, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUDSLEY—August 4, at Murree, the wife of A E Audsley, of a son, prematurely (still born).

BOYE—August 13, at Calcutta, the wife of W MacCormac Boyle, of a daughter.

DOHERTY—August 13, the wife of G B Doherty, 10, Middleton Row, of a son.

EDWARDS—August 13, at 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of Rev J Edwards, M A, of a son.

MORAN—July 18, at 7, De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown, County Dulin, the wife of Stanislaus Moran, of a daughter.

PEARS—August 8, at Mandalay, the wife of A G Pears, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

SAUBOLLE—August 10, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of A E Saubolle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACPHERSON—CUBITT—July 23, at Saint Peter's Church, Frimley, by the Rev W Basset, Rector, and the Rev S Woodin, Rural Dean of the Parish, Donald Waller, elder son of Major-General R D Macpherson, to Ethel Mary, elder daughter of Colonel W G Cubitt, V C, D S O.

DEATHS.

EDGE—August 14, at Almora, John, the dearly beloved and only son of Sir John and Lady Edge, aged 23 years.

LOCKYER—August 15, at Kurnool, Leslie Miller Lockyer, aged 2 years.

LUMSDEN—At Ledo, Margherita, Assam, Joseph Bruce Lumsden, Foreman, Ledo Valley Colliery, and late of Usworth Colliery, Durham, England, aged 38.

PEARSON—August 11, at Jabalpur, of cerebral meningitis, the infant daughter of the Rev J and Mrs Parson, aged 1 year and nearly 1 month.

PEACHEY—August 12, at Bezwada, Lilian May, the beloved daughter of Robert and Lydia Peachey, aged 11 months.

WINGROVE—August 10, at Lucknow, of Cholera, Charles Tuffnell Wingrove, only Surviving son of the late Clement James Wingrove, of Shillong, aged 18 years and 6 months.

WYLDE—August 12, at 27, Marquis Street, Calcutta, Emma, the beloved wife of J J Wylde.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896.

THE Prime Minister emphasizes the disquieting words of the Queen's Speech about the grave anxieties caused by the state of thiugs in the South-East of Europe. We have now the declaration that there exists in that region a source of danger which threatens the security of the whole of Europe. As we observed yesterday, all the Governments share the anxieties caused by the prolonged agony in the Turkish dominions, now intensified by fresh horrors in Crete, and by the new troubles in Macedonia. The perils of the situation are not diminished by the existence of ambitions which will see in the prospect of the break-up of the Ottoman Empire an opportunity which has been awaited with scarcely disguised impatience for years past. It has long been known that the Balkans are a vast mine, the explosion of which will some day set Europe in a blaze and change the whole face of the map. The danger of such an explosion is undoutedly aggravated by the renewal in Crete of the murderous outrages which have desolated America. Any accident may fire the mine. But while keeping this possibility in view, it is to a certain extent reassuring to remember that just nine months since Lord Salisbury, first at the Lord Mayor's Banquet, and again at Brighton, used words fully as ominous as those now uttered, and that the peace of Europe has not been disturbed to the present hour. The utterance of solemn warnings may sometimes avert dangers that might otherwise lead to a catastrophe, for diplomacy pricks up its ears and finds a way out of difficulties that seemed insurmountable. That has happened more than once before; it may happen again. Still it is very disquieting when Turkey is for the second or third time in one twelve-month warned by Great Britain that her eventual punishment is certain, and may be near at hand. Last November the Sultan was told that maladministration entailed the ruin of States, and a startling aside informed Europe that large territories were coming into the market. Turkey is ominously warned to expect "eventual punishment." Last year the Porte was told that the Concert of Europe was complete, and had provided for every phase of the Eastern Question. That statement is not now repeated. It is replaced by the declaration that Great Britain is in no wise pledged to go to war to execute the punishment. It remains to be seen whether the Sultan will be as obdurate to that qualified warning as to the unqualified menaces of last November. The same motives of political prudence which have influenced the British Foreign Office in announcing beforehand that Great Britain will not go to war to punish Turkey, will influence the other Great Powers. None of them will take the responsibility of going to war for an idea in these days. There is no likelihood of a crusade while each of the Powers stands in mortal dread of precipiting a conflict that in all probability would set in motion fifteen millions of armed men, That provident fear is really the mother of safety in these times. As long as it operates we may expect to enjoy the fruits of an armed and precarious and very costly peace, but still peace. But meanwhile the rising in Crete is extending, and armed bands of Bulgarians are entering Macedonia from the north, and Greeks are crossing the Macedonian frontier on the south. The Turkish troops in that province are attacked on both fronts. If Russia decides to leave Bulgaria and Greece free to sustain and augment these raiders, the struggle on that side may become very serious and lead to grave complications.

THERE is unfortunately only too much evidence on all sides to show that the smouldering discontent which has existed in the Army Medical Staff for so many years has now reached the point of actual conflagration. The special journals of the medical profession for months past have teemed with denunciations of the treatment accorded by Government to the medical officers of the public services generally, but more particularly to the Army Medical Staff officers, and of late many of the leading journals of Ireland—from which country so large a proportion of these officers are recruited—have also taken up the cudgels on their behalf. The outcome of this agitation is, at the present time, a deliberate and determined attempt to boycott the Government, and this movement is supported and encouraged by such influential bodies as the British Medical Association and the leading medical corporations of Great Britain and Ireland. In short, it appears that the profession as a whole is unanimous and is determined to urge upon graduates the necessity of abstaining from competing for appointments in the Army Medical Staff till such time as terms more in accordance with the expressed demands of the profession are granted by Government. So far the agitation seems to have met with some measure of success, for in the last two examinations held a sufficient number of candidates did not present themselves, nor did a sufficient number of those who did compete gain the qualifying number of marks to allow of their admission and to fill up existing vacancies. Moreover, judging by the percentage of marks gained by even the successful candidates, it is highly problematical whether many of these recruits were very desirable material or were fairly representative of even the rank-and-file of the University graduates. Parenthetically it may be remarked here that a medical boycott of the A. M. S. was carried out with more or less success in the seventies, and this led to the issue of a Royal Warrant in 1879 which professed to meet the exigencies of the case. The medical profession apparently accepted it as such, and for the next two years the appointments in the A. M. S. were keenly contested for. The young doctors then admitted seemed to be desirable acquisitions in every way. In the competitive examination they more than held their own with the candidates for admission into the I. M. S.—the examination is the same for both services, and each batch of candidates goes through the Netley curriculum together and competes against each other for the different prizes offered. But after the year 1882 the impression seemed to be that Government promises were unreliable, and that what was given ostentatiously with the right hand was surreptitiously taken away with the left. The upshot is that ever since that year the recruits as a whole for the A. M. S. have been far below those of the I. M. S. in marks, or, in other words, if competitive examination is any criterion, the material entering the former service was and is inferior to that of the latter. There can be no reasonable doubt that this is the case, and admitting it to be so, the question naturally presents itself, why should it be so? It would seem to be a matter of everyday commonsense that, if it is desirable to get picked men for one service, it is equally desirable for the other. It shows plainly enough that there is a screw loose somewhere, and that the inducements offered are not sufficiently alluring to attract the right class. We have said that there has been a dearth of candidates in the last two examinations, and it is boldly asserted in well-informed quarters that in the forthcoming examination, which is advertised to take place during the current month, this dearth will be still more pronounced. At the conclusion of the last examination seventeen vacancies were left unfilled, and it is believed that after the ensuing examination this number will be doubled. Those who are best acquainted with the subject—the leading teachers and others more particularly interested—allege, that there is not a single candidate preparing for the competition, at any rate through the medium of the usual channels. They say that there may be a few in London and elsewhere, but they assert that if there are, they are unknown men, and of a class that, if perchance they should just manage to scrape through, will not be creditable acquisitions.

All sorts of vague and disquieting rumours are current. For instance, it is said that the English Government propose withdrawing the A. M. S. from India altogether and placing the British troops in charge of the I. M. S., whose numbers are to be increased proportionately. Such a crude and undigested military policy as this would be simply suicidal, but there can be no doubt that it has been seriously put forward by men in authority who lay claim to possessing administrative ability and acumen. It might, as far as the British Government is concerned, put off the evil day a few years, and enable it, in defiance of justice and equity, to ignore the medical schools; for it would free a number of the officers serving in India and, for the time being, would give them a plethora of men, available for service in England and the Colonies, but it would be only postponing the inevitable, and the Nemesis would surely arise within the next few years. Further, if the A. M. S. officers are withdrawn from India, where would they gain the knowledge of tropical disease and sanitation, which are so essential? Moreover, if the numbers of the Indian Medical Service are to be largely increased and the care of the European troops relegated to this department, it will be, financially speaking, by no means an unmixed blessing for the Indian Government. It goes without saying that British troops must be placed in charge of English doctors. We have no wish to disparage the professional skill of the Native gentlemen who gain admission to the ranks of the I.M.S., nor do we for a moment doubt that their skill is quite equal to that of their English confreres; but racial peculiarities, the interests of discipline, and a host of other circumstances alike forbid that they should be placed in charge of English troops. Consequently the increase of the I.M.S. would be mainly an increase in the English element. But the Indian Government pay the I.M.S. officer at a higher rate than the A.M.S. officer, and though it might be possible to get Native gentlemen to accept a lower rate of pay, it is certain that English doctors would not. Therefore the medical vote in India would be much enhanced; to say nothing of the increase in the pension list. The whole thing is crude and chimerical to a degree, and we cannot believe that such an absurd policy can be seriously contemplated. Again, it is asserted that short of abolishing the A.M.S. in India altogether, there is a scheme on foot to diminish their numbers materially and increase the emoluments and responsibilities of the Subordinate Medical Department. This proposition has certainly more to recommend it than the alternative one; but still it is open to many and grave objections, and it is distinctly a retrograde step. It might answer well enough in peace time to leave the care of the more trivial cases of sickness to subordinates under the supervision of a medical officer; but the *raison d'etre* of an army is its preparedness and state of efficiency to meet the strain of war, and if so essential a factor as its medical organisation is defective, its utility will be gravely impaired or even nullified altogether. It seems tolerably certain that in the near future the civil will be separated permamently from the military branch of the I. M. S., and the whole military medical organisation amalgamated into a homogeneous whole. This is probably a move in the right direction, but if it is carried out, it is earnestly to be hoped that, as regards the latter, all efforts will be directed towards increased efficiency and not the reverse. It has been officially stated in the House of Commons that the grievances of the A. M. S. as evidenced and emphasised by the reluctance of young medical men to join the department are receiving the earnest attention of H. M.'s Government. It is even alleged that the authorities have prepared a new warrant, but are withholding it in the hope that they may get sufficient candidates at the next examination without conceding anything. Nay more, it has even been said publicly that intrigues are on foot to induce men to enter, it being hinted that the standard required at the coming examination will not be a high one. We can scarcely bring ourselves to give any degree of credence to either the one or the other of these allegations. If legitimate grievances do exist, then it is the bounden duty of Government to provide the remedy, irrespective of the paucity or otherwise of applicants. It is a degradation to a country like England, which prides herself that she marches in the very van of science and civilization, to lend herself to any such contemptible makeshifts as these. Outside the fatuous folly of such a procedure it is inconceivable that the Secretary of State for War, and his advisers at the War Office, could be so lacking in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RISING IN CRETE EXTENDING.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Latest advices from Crete state that fighting has been resumed at Apokorona, and that an extension of the rising to the east of the Island is feared.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EASTERN EUROPE.

Aug. 16.

At the banquet which followed the installation of Lord Salisbury as Warden of the Cinque Ports, his lordship made a speech in which he said there existed in the Eastern extremity a source of danger which threatened the security of the whole of Europe, and although he had warned Turkey of her eventual punishment, it in no wise pledged Great Britain to to go to war to execute the punishment. His lordship said he earnestly hoped that the Powers would be enabled to abate the danger while there was yet time.

RUMOURED TREATY BETWEEN THE TRANSVAAL AND A EUROPEAN POWER.

It is positively reported that President Kruger has concluded a Treaty with a European Power, contrary to the Convention with Great Britain, and that the British Government have asked for explanations.

AN OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

Reuter is officially informed that the Colonial Office attaches no importance to the report, and believes that all Treaties would be submitted first to the British Government.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

It is believed that some delay in submitting to Great Britain a proposed Treaty of Commerce between the Transvaal and Holland originated the report that President Kruger had concluded a secret Treaty with one of the European Powers.

THE NILE RISING.

Aug. 16.

A gunboat has passed the second Cataract of the Nile, which is rising rapidly.

THE APPEAL OF PO THA.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 17.

To-day, Mr. Aston, Judicial Commissioner, delivered judgment in the case in which Po Tha appealed against the sentence of the Sessions Judge of Irrawaddy Division of ten years for attempting to murder Mr. Mckerron, I.C.S., and four years on a charge of causing hurt to his subordinate, a Burman official in the Thongwa district. In reducing the sentences to seven years, Mr. Aston said that the man had been under observation for many months, and thought there was no trace of insanity. It was clear that he was of an excitable disposition, and of not overstrung intellect, and at the time of the attack had been suffering from an ailment which weakened his capacity for self-control, and disordered his intellect.

SERIOUS ATTACK BY WOLVES.

SIX MEN WOUNDED.

POONA, Aug. 17.

News has been received in Poona that a pack of wild wolves (about twelve in number) attacked some shepherds at a village of Walti, in the Haveli Taluka, near the G. I. P. Railway station Uruli. It appears that they were out in the fields with their goats, when the wolves attacked them. Seeing the danger, the shepherds (about eight in number) went with their sticks, and commenced operation on the brutes, but the wolves got the best of it, and wounded nearly six. Three of the wounded men were brought to the Sassoon Hospital in a fearful condition. One had his face bitten off badly, almost disfiguring it. Another had his ear, and the third his hand bitten off. The men are dangerously ill. The other three men are still at the village.

AMRAOTI AND THE SUAKIN CHARGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 16.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Berar Sarvjanik Sabha of citizens of Amraoti, was held under the presidency of Mr. P. N. Jog, to protest respectfully, but emphatically, against unjustly saddling India with the expenses of the Suakin expedition. The first proposition, moved by Mr. Vishnu Hari Karandikar, and seconded by Mr. Baliram Meghasham, expressed deep regret that India should have to pay for the Suakin expedition. The second resolution was proposed by Mr. Keskar, and seconded by Mr. Janardan Shari. It thanked the Government of India and its councillors for advocating India's cause in this matter. The third resolution, proposed by Mr. Khadi, and seconded by Mr. Apte, authorised the president to send copies of the resolutions passed by the meeting to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. J. Morley, and others. The president, in closing the proceedings, made a few observations suited to the occasion. The speeches were moderate but interesting. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 17.

French mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady:

Good Dhollera ... by ...	3 15-32

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	113¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-8
Bar Silver	31

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier between Shuenwie and Bichih.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 16.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY, AUGUST 17.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	82·4

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 31.

THE MUZZLING OF DOGS.

A long and interesting letter has reached me from a correspondent who is anxious that my poor pen should be used in this column to plead for the abolition of the muzzling order, which is now being enforced in various parts of the country. Nothing tenderer in its way have I read for a long time than this letter, which does infinite credit to the writer's head and heart alike; he is a lover of dogs, and is not ashamed to avow his passion. But I am afraid he will be disappointed when I say that no words of mine are likely to touch the flinty hearts of the men who fancy that by muzzling dogs during the most trying portions of the year they are eradicating all danger of rabies. To a very large extent my sympathies are with my correspondent, but I fail to see how the infliction can be avoided until the public has been convinced that muzzling does more harm than good. When the nation at large has been induced to raise its voice in protest, then, and not before, shall we have it abolished. No man has written more eloquently on behalf of the dog than George R. Sims, and no journal, to my knowledge, has lent its colums more unselfishly than the "Referee," but we find Bumbledom—for in my opinion this is a species of Bumbledom—to-day as obstinate an unsympathetic as it has ever been. When we reflect that such an order as the compulsory muzzling of dogs may be in force upon one side of the road and not upon the other, one set of authorities putting their powers in force and another set failing to do so, it certainly appears a trifle absurd. My correspondent points out that in some districts owners of dogs are permitted to take out their pets without a muzzle, providing they are kept under control with a chain or something similar, and would urge that this concession, small enough in all conscience, should be made general. The stories of Black Country miners who feed their dogs on delicacies and go without themselves have long lost any significance, but all the same there are thousands upon thousands of men who are dear lovers of animals chafing at the present moment under the irksome restriction in question. Only the other day we read of a man who gave his life in the effort to save a dog from drowning, and whilst we can find instances such as these it is easy enough to understand why this horrid muzzling is so obnoxious. By and bye, I feel convinced that it will be considered unnecessary and cruel to wire up the jaws of a dog in summer time, but until that happy time arrives we must, hard though it may be, bow to the inevitable.

CRUEL CUSTOMS.

Warm admirer as I am of dogs, it always gives me infinite pain to see their ears clipped, and I feel sure it must be a source of very great gratification to everyone to note how custom is gradually changing. That there are plenty of sportsmen who still consider it the proper thing to carve pieces off the ears of a dog has to be admitted, but the practice is nothing like so common, I fancy, as it was some ten or twenty years ago. Some would-be humourist has been credited with remark that eels revel in the process of being skinned; such an individual would probably tell us that dogs like to have their ears carved down. I remember once reading that Mr. Sims, to whom I have already alluded, professed to understand the language of his dogs' growls, and I know he went into an elaborate description of the snaps, and grunts, and growls of his pets, each and all of which had their own significance. From a very old work to which I occasionally refer, I learn that there formerly existed a very cruel law, which subjected all the dogs that were found in the royal chases and forests, excepting such as belonged to privileged persons, to be maimed by having the left claw cut from their feet unless they were redeemed by a fine. This law, it is said, probably originated with the Normans, and certainly was in force in the reign of Henry the First. Civilisation would revolt at such a cruel practice now-a-days, but yet we retain one or two customs just as evil.

A HEAVY PENALTY.

Nothing quite so startling has occurred of late in what is termed the world of wheels as the death of Arthur V. Linton, one of the most brilliant riders in the new school of professionals. From the rather meagre accounts which have come under my notice it would appear that his death was hastened very considerably by the strain of constant training. Seized with an attack of typhoid fever, his constitution was so weakened by the severe efforts he had recently undergone that anything approaching a struggle with the grim visitor was almost impossible. Thus we see a promising young life sacrificed at a time when one-half of the world probably was ringing with praises in honour of his marvellous ride from Bordeaux to Paris a short time ago. That Linton was a rider of exceptional merit is admitted by all who are in touch with modern cycling, and though English born, "gallant little Wales" has received most of the credit for producing such a remarkable cyclist. Those who only read in the newspapers of these record performances seldom stop to reflect what they must mean to the men who achieve them. Terribly trying as this French road race is, it cannot be compared as a test of endurance to the great English ride known as the "end to end" struggle. To set out from Land's End and ride to John o' Groats with scarce a couple of hours' sleep on the entire journey, appears even now to be the ambition of more than one celebrated rider. But it must be very evident that Nature will not be challenged with impunity, and I shall not be in the least surprised if Linton's melancholy death does not give a few of our long-distance riders pause. No sooner has one big race been completed than another one is undertaken, and so the weeks and months are hurried on at break-neck pace until something gives way and a penalty has to be paid. Take Linton's career since he first blossomed into a first-class cyclist. Scarce a week or a day has been allowed to pass without some tremendous effort being called for during the season; to-day, racing in Paris, to-morrow in London, and the next perhaps, in the extreme north. And so the race for reputation goes on. Quite recently I had an opportunity of seeing Linton ride, and at the time I could not help remarking to a friend what immense strides he had made in his profession as a racing cyclist since he came out in his pronounced blue and black jersey some four or five years ago. His judgment, his style, and his command of pace when at his best were truly remarkable, and amongst all the temptations which usually beset the successful racing man, it is pleasing to reflect that no word has ever been uttered against the splendid little fellow's straightforwardness. As he advanced in his racing he took some pride in his appearance on the track, and no one looked neater in a contest than Linton when wearing the Cambridge blue vest adorned with the Prince of Wales's feathers in black on his breast. He was never one to say a deal about himself, but he could "hang on" to pacers as few could, even in these days of swift riding. Professional cycling by his demise has lost an ornament, and it was particularly pleasing to me to learn from one of the racing men I was speaking with at Wood Green recently that all the competitors and pacers in the North Road "24" wore a crepe band as a mark of respectful sympathy.

TWICE ROUND THE CLOCK.

Those who have pursued G. A. Sala's descriptions of city life during the 24 hours which spin round between midnight and midnight will remember what an infinite variety of subjects his facile pen touched upon. I wonder what he would have said had he been asked to sit out a twenty-four hours cycle race. Ever since boyhood I have always had the warmest admiration for men capable of feats of endurance, be they swimmers like Captain Webb, go-as-you-please "wabblers" like Rowell, Littlewood, E. P. Weston, or Gale. The story of Captain Barclay's walk of 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours has held me spellbound many a time and oft. But of all the dreary, monotonous, mind and body-tiring experiences one can undergo, I think a 24 hours cycle race the worst. And yet there is something absolutely fascinating about the start for such an event—a fascination, too, that few sporting affairs could excel. For the first few hours, too, with all the riders fresh and eager, the scene of a dozen or more men racing round mile after mile without ever once slackening speed is exhilarating to a degree. May be a man like Frank Shorland is leading, and another desperate customer like Fontaine is pushing him hard. When the struggle is keen and every move of the leader is watched with feverish anxiety by the rival competitors, one can get interested. But as the night wears on and a drowsy feeling comes over one the swish of the wheels fails to excite one's curiosity. The crowds of onlookers, whose cheers were so inspiriting at the start, begin to dwindle away, the click of the turnstiles denote the departure of guests, and as the hour of midnight comes round the riders have settled in their places for their weary grind, grind, grind around the track. Another hour or two slips away, with the clink of a can or the jingle of a cup alone breaking the stillness of the night. Then the stars gradually begin to drop out of the firmament of purply-black, and the leaden grey streak in the east changes almost imperceptibly into one of silver, and then as one realises that day is breaking the hills are "tipp'd with gold, and bright, rosy morn" has once again some round. Yet a little longer and the curious ones drop in two and three at a time, and as the hours creep on the crowd again increases, until by noon there is the same eager sea of faces fringing the track. And the jaded competitors—atolid and indifferent to everything going on round them—whirl round and round, and round and round again. Could anything be more monotonous. As evening draws on the "masses" drop in to patronise the show; a bit of shouting at first is taken up all round the enclosure. Then some other competitor spurred on and inspired by the cheers, yells for "more pace," and excitement grows apace. Two hours more; one hour more. Stimulants are called for—coffee here, grapes there. Champagne corks begin to pop underneath the cover of the canvas tents and still the weary grind goes on. Jaded, sleepy, unutterably tired as one is, the excitement is infectious, and oblivious of the fact that you have been standing, sitting, walking, lolling around—anything but sleeping—for nigh upon 24 hours, the issue of the race is about to be decided, and apathy is impossible. Presently a shot is fired, there is a tremendous roar from the crowd, and the race is won. Oh, what a relief, to be sure. Groups hang about the grounds, lights begin to flicker here and there, but the only item of interest to the man who has watched through a 24 hours' race is how quickly the streets can be reached. The morning's reflections are not always satisfactory either.

BOWLS HANDICAP, BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A Bowls Handicap has been arranged, and the following is the result of the drawing, and the number of points of handicap given to each player:—

	Hdcp.	I. Ties.	II. Ties.	III. Ties.	IV. Ties.	Final Ties.
Mr H Bromley	7	Byes.				
Mr W D Graham	7					
Mr A G Young	9					
Mr H R Dunk	6					
Mr A Cameron	6					
Mr G McKenzie	4					
Mr W R Rae	6					
Mr R C Lees	7					
Mr W N Shilstone	9					
Mr G W Gilchrist	6					
Dr D MacDonad	Scr					
Mr J M Hoyn	8					
Mr F W Hanson	7					
Mr H S Read	7					
Mr P L Wright	7					
Mr J Hewitt	7					
Mr T Sharpies	3	Byes.				
Mr F M Flower	6					
Mr A Economo	10					
Mr F A Spencer	6					

Four bowls to be used by each competitor. Game 21.

The first ties must be played off by the 21st inst., the second ties by the 28th inst., the third ties by the 2nd September, the fourth ties by the 4th September, and the final ties by the 6th September. These dates to depend on the weather being favourable. Should rain interfere, the time will be extended.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The members of the above club had their weekly shoot at Santa Cruz, last Saturday, when eight turned out. The weather was not as favourable as on some of the previous shoots; but still two ranges were completed. A strong wind prevailed all the afternoon, accompanied with passing showers of rain, which, with the bad light, made tall scoring impossible. Now that nearly all the good shots are heavily handicapped, the younger members have very good chances of winning the spoons, as was the case on this occasion, when Lce-Corpl. Boylette won one at each range:—

15TH COMPETITION.

	Score 500 yds.
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	22a
Lieut J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt G Gabett, Ord Dept	17
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Gunner J A Lidbetter, Bo Vol Artillery	13
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Rifles	11
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt S G Cockrell, Ord Dept	10

(a) Winner of Spoon.

16TH COMPETITION.

	Score 600 Yds.
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	17a
Gunner J A Lidbetter, Bo Vol Artillery	12
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	10
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R Vols	6
Sergt S G Cockrell, Ord Dept	0

(a) Handicapped 2 points. Winner of Spoon.

PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The following have been selected by the committee to represent the Parsees at the forthcoming cricket match:—S. B. Spencer (captain), K. M. Mistri, D. E. Mody, D. D. Kanga, D. C. Darowalla, B. M. Billimoria, D. M. Raja, B. C. Machliwalla, B. D. Gagrat, P. H. Davar, and D. Writer.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., the agents of the Company, have heard from H. M.'s Secretary of State for India, that it has been decided that the line from Amalner to Jalgaum shall be constructed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, as part and parcel of their railway.

VICTORIAWALLAS AND TRAVELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are some victoria-stands in the most thickly populated parts of the City like Pydhownie, where an over-abundance of conveyances is always to be met with; and it is therefore no wonder that drivers agree to any fare proposed, in the maze of a dozen or even more rivals bawling out and contending with each other, when fortune favours them by sending customers. But this outward humble mien of theirs while accepting the terms proposed, is only a subterfuge for deceiving the unsuspecting travellers, because once they are out of the range of their inconvenient neighbours, they, throwing off the mask, assume the insolent, and bully the persons travelling in their carriages into paying as much more as they can possibly exact. Of course I do not mean to say that all are such, though during my short stay in Bombay I have seen more than half-a-dozen such cases, among which was the one put below; and the beauty is that the majority of these cases takes place when there are foreigners in the question. I hired a victoria from the Pydhownie stand to take us (four persons, among whom were two ladies) to Malabar Hill and back via Babulnath, a Hindu temple at Chowpatty, for the fare asked by the driver himself, viz., ten annas, at which fare some four or five drivers were ready to come. After we had reached the temple, the driver asked for the fare, saying that he was bound to take us to that place only for the fare agreed to, and when pressed he began to speak so insolently that I was obliged to take him to the nearest police station, leaving the ladies in the care of the gentleman who happened to come with us. The Police Officer being of course ignorant of the low fare at which victorias can be hired in Pydhownie, told me plainly to pay to the driver—then the very image of meekness and innocence—the fare for taking us there as laid down in his book, or he would sue for it with costs, notwithstanding the proper explanation given by me; and I was obliged to pay eight annas, the fare from Pydhownie to Babulnath, as ordered, as I had no witness to prove it. Sir, I need not mention the trouble I had of seeking for another victoria, then and there, but as it could not be had, we all had to walk home half the distance before we could obtain another carriage, leaving all our fine prospects of pleasure and enjoyment behind. But there may be cases still worse. I hope therefore that officers may be less credulous in future, and a little more attention to the complaint mentioned above is sure to show them the proper "ins and outs" of the case.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. SUMANT.

THE BOOK ON "SIKHS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many officers must have read with considerable interest the leading article in your paper of the 4th August, and no one will deny that Captain Falcon's "Book about Sikhs for the use of Regimental officers" is a move in the right direction. The production of such books should be encouraged, and the best, translated by competent men, to form text books in Urdu and other languages in which officers are required to pass examinations. How much valuable information an officer studying such a text book would of necessity acquire, and how very much better it would be for him to know as much as possible about the men of all castes he will have to command, and may have to lead against any foe! than to pass the Higher Standard, toiling over such low subjects as are dealt with in the "Bagho Bahar." Munshis say, the language of the "Bagho Bahar," and the style of the "Arabian Nights" are so good. Young officers, with H. S. opposite their names in the Army List, say it is not exactly what they want in their dealings with Native soldiers. It would not be difficult to find good translators for Captain Falcon's book, and similar concise works treating of Sikhs and Pathans, Gurkhas and Dogras, Brahmins and Rajputs, Punjabi and Deccani Mahomedans, Rungurs and Gujars, etc., such books being written expressly to serve as text books.

There is something surely not quite up-to-date in the "Bagho Bahar" or the doings of the Dervishes, as described in the text book now in use. The Native soldier will follow his leader, and more devotedly in proportion, as that leader knows his men individually and is able to converse with each one freely and sympathetically. The extent to which this is possible, under existing condition, is a true measure of the utility and efficiency of her Majesty's Indian Army. You will recognize the importance of the subject. I therefore need not offer any apology for troubling you. I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. "UBIQUE."

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Looking to the state of the weather, which has prevailed here for long, and which promises as yet but little improvement, is it asking too much to say that the great contest, which comes off at the end of the week, be postponed to some reasonably safe date? This match has now become an object of universal interest and attraction; and it will be a sorry fate, indeed, if the very obstruction which in all probability was anticipated should deprive us of one of the grandest and most entertaining carnivals of the year. Even if the rains hold back at the time, the condition of the field will not be of the very best. I am, of course, aware that the difficulties in the way of proceeding along the lines I have suggested are great; but these, if possible, should give way in the interests of the numerous votaries of the game. Should the play, however, be possible on the advertised days, well and good; but the rigid now-or-never principle, usually adopted, might be dispensed with at least for once by mutual consent.—Yours, &c.,

A. E. S.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Sunday's observations:—The cyclonic storm which was central over Saugor yesterday marched quickly westward and now lies over Gujarat between Deesa and Bhuj. The intensity of the storm is unchanged. Winds are cyclonic within the depression area and strong to a gale in force, elsewhere, normal monsoon winds are blowing. The monsoon is blowing strongly on the Bombay coast, but at the head of the Bay only moderate winds are reported. The mean temperature remains excessive over Northern India, and normal or below normal elsewhere. The highest maximum is 109 degrees at Jacobabad. Light or moderate fairly general rain has fallen in Burma, but only light scattered showers in Bengal, and North-West Provinces and Punjab. The monsoon current has given heavy rain in Gujarat, but only light or moderate rain to the West Coast districts and the Central Provinces. In Sind, Rajputana and Madras only a few drops of rain are reported.

Monday's observations:—The cyclonic storm recently noticed has travelled west-north-westward across Lower Sind and disappeared beyond the Indus. Pressure has consequently risen rapidly in Gujarat and slightly to briskly over the whole of Western India. On the contrary a brisk barometric fall commenced in North-East India. Strong south-westerly winds and gales prevail over north of Bombay and in most other places winds are fairly normal, except that the easterly current up the Gangetic is reduced to very small proportions and confined to submontane districts in Northern India. The mean temperature has fallen in Sind and Rajputana and been steady or risen. Elsewhere the mean temperature is excessive except in Bombay, Gujarat and Central India. The highest maximum is a hundred and eight degrees in Jacobabad. The rainfall is light for the season. General rain has fallen in Burma and East Bengal and scattered showers in remainder of Bengal and Northern India. Fairly general rain has fallen in the west coast and central parts of India and practically no rain in Madras. Karachi, Rajkote, and Akyab, report over two inches, and Bassein, Moulmein, Debra, Ludhiana and Karwar, over one inch, but these are the heaviest amounts.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Port Officer of Bombay received the following telegram, yesterday, from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla:—"Storm disappeared, weather moderating, and cautionary signal may be lowered, whenever you think desirable." Accordingly the cautionary signal was lowered from the Town flagstaff.

The P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday evening, from London, experienced fresh monsoon with fine weather and high sea.—The same company's China mail steamer Pekin, Captain J. F. Jephson, which came in on, Sunday evening, from China via Colombo, encountered fresh south-west monsoon in China Sea, moderate monsoon and high sea in Bay of Bengal, light monsoon in south coast of India, thence fresh and strong with high sea till arrival in Bombay.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, Captain T. M. Whitehead, which reached here, on Sunday, from Karachi, had moderate monsoon and high swell on Kathiawar coast, from Diu Head to Bombay strong monsoon and high sea.—The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nadir, Captain W. J. Crebbin, which arrived here, on Sunday, from Calcutta, experienced from Tuticorin to Mangalore north-west breeze, and sea, with heavy rain, thence to Bombay strong monsoon with heavy squalls, and high swell at times, and heavy rain.

PUBLIC OFFICERS IN BERAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Berar has always passed for a golden land, and though the kunbee is not now so simple as he was years ago, he continues to be robbed. He has highly enriched Bar, and many a native officer of the Revenue Department. Corruption has ever been rampant, and though chiefly confined to Native officers, it had extended to old European officers some years ago. The replacement of the latter by younger and more moral blood has, however, stopped short the contagion, credit for which is no less largely due to the strength of the helmsman at the Nizam's capital—Mr. Plowden. The corruption mostly prevails in Tehesils. I was at one time present at a conversation between two Tehesildars, both notoriously corrupt. Speaking of Tehesildars' opportunities, one of them asserted that if a Tehesildar contented himself with only a thousand rupees a month he would pass for a chaste officer; if he made two thousand he would call forth public talk; and if he exceeded that limit he would involve himself in trouble. The underlings of these officers have their own opportunities, notvery far less than their masters, but they are always out of notice as insignificant karkoons. The poor kunbee has constantly to do with all these Tehesil people whom he serves as a mine of gems. A Tehesildar, by the way, a most daring and hard-hearted officer that ever disgraced a Tehesildar's chair in Berar, was nearly caught a few years ago, but the keen English sense of justice displayed by a young European officer of the Residency prevailed over the rough justice which had thrown him overboard and sent back the fortunate goddess devotee to his seat with a pooh-poohed thrashing. In a fresh case, they say, the papers are in the Residency already. Pure justice in such cases is impossible. The public cry is heard only when it rises above a tolerable level. British justice is often laughed at by the old natives as being sometimes too tight and sometimes too loose, instances of the kind under notice being in point in illustration of the former assertion.—Yours, &c.,

Berar, Aug. 15. A VOICE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at the Council Hall, this morning, commencing at 11-30 a.m. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presided, and there were also present:—The Honourable Messrs. H. Birdwood, C.S.I., I.C.S.; John Nugent, I.C.S.; the Advocate General; P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.; Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Daji Abaji Khare; Herbert Batty, I.C.S.; A. T. Shuttleworth; J. K. Spence, I.C.S.; T. R. McLellan; T. B. Kirkham; Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad; Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E.; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; T. D. Little, C.I.E., M. Inst. C.E.; Abdalla Meheralli Dharamsi; A. F. Beaufort; A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.; and W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.

BOMBAY VS. THE MOFUSSIL.

Mr. Kirkham had given notice to ask Government to supplement the figures laid upon the table at the last meeting showing contributions from Provincial Funds towards the building of primary schools in the City of Bombay and the Mofussil, respectively, by furnishing a complete statement in the form subjoined showing the expenditure on primary school-buildings from all sources, viz., (a) Provincial Funds, (b) Popular Contributions and Subscriptions, and (c) Municipal Funds or Local Cess in the City of Bombay and the Mofussil, respectively—the statement to be from the year 1869-70, when the levy of the local cess was first legalized, to 1889-90, when the administration of the Bombay schools was made over to the Joint Schools Committee.

In reply a statement was laid on the table showing that for the City of Bombay, the Imperial and Provincial grant during these years was Rs. 16,665, of popular contributions or subscriptions, Rs. 66,787, of Municipal Funds or Local Cess, *nil*; the corresponding figures for the Mofussil were Rs. 3,37,804, Rs. 71,102, and Rs. 23,45,430. To this statement a note was added to the effect that "the Imperial or Provincial expenditure was all on the Grant-in-aid system to meet subscriptions and Municipal grants. Expenditure from the Local Cess gave no claim to the Government grant.

THE CLOSING OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

In reply to Mr. Setalvad, a statement was laid on the table giving the terms of the notice served on the people of Gorgaon in connection with the closing of the school at that place. A list was also given of the Local Board schools in the various divisions transferred or closed from March 1890 to May 1890, and the reasons for the same were given.

FEES PAID TO COUNSEL.

Mr. Birdwood informed Mr. Setalvad that the sum of Rs. 17,040 had been paid to unofficial counsel employed for the Crown in Sessions cases in Bombay during the three years ending March 1896. The suggestions made by the Finance Committee on this subject were not considered expedient to adopt.

WANTED A NON-OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

Mr. Birdwood informed Mr. Setalvad that Government had decided that no alteration should be made in the existing system under which an official is appointed as President of the Kalyan Municipality.

THE BURIAL OF MAHOMEDANS.

Mr. Setalvad asked whether it is true that the Collector of Ahmedabad has asked the Municipality of Ahmedabad to give public notice prohibiting the burial of Mahomedan pirs and others in mausoleums and other private burial-grounds within the city walls, and that the Municipality has, without providing a burial-ground for Mahomedans, issued such a notice. If so, under what authority have the Collector and the Municipality taken such action?

Mr. Birdwood replied: The first to move in this matter was the Municipality. They referred some years ago to the Collector the decision of the question as to the occasions on which burials within the limits of the Municipality should be permitted. The Collector then wrote to the Kazi of Ahmedabad that, in future, he would not allow any intra-mural burials, and requested him as head of the Mahomedan community to give publicity to his intentions as thus communicated. The Collector sent a copy of his letter to the Municipality, and it is reported that in 1895 the Municipality issued a notice. It is not clear that it is necessary for the Municipality to provide a burial-ground as several exist. The Collector appears to have been actuated by a desire to give the Municipality such assistance as he could. The only cemetery which can be said to be within the city walls is the Protestant Cemetery.

CLOSING A PUBLIC WAY.

Mr. Setalvad asked if it was true that, at the request of the Collector of Ahmedabad, the Managing Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipality ordered the Baradari of Fulbari gate, in the Bhadra, leading to the river, to be closed in July 1891; and made other enquiries on the subject.

Mr. Birdwood replied that the Collector pointed out, and the Managing Committee agreed, that the gate served no useful purpose, while its being kept open entailed on the Municipality the cost of a peon to prevent evasion of octroi duty. The gate remains closed, but there is no reason to believe that its being closed causes inconvenience to the public.

THE CLERK OF THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Setalvad asked what is the total amount of the unwithdrawn balances of cash advances taken from parties to insolvency proceedings that have remained in the hands of the present Clerk to the Insolvency Court, available for re-payment to parties on application, from the date of his appointment to the 1st of October, 1893 (the date on which a separate account at the Bank of Bombay was opened for keeping such balances in the future).

Mr. Birdwood replied the total amount of the unwithdrawn balances referred to by the Honourable member has been ascertained to be Rs. 32,116-3-4. Government understand that the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court has pointed out the legal position of the fund in question to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, and has explained to him the liability he is under to make over the fund intact when he retires to his successor, and has suggested the desirability of placing the amount now in his hands to the credit of the separate account opened in 1893. the Chief Justice has no reason to doubt that his suggestion will be acted on. Government understand that it has already been acted on to a considerable extent, and see no reason for passing orders in the matter if the present state of the law permitted of their doing so which they are advised it does not.

Mr. Setalwad asked if Government have come to any conclusion regarding the question of giving early effect to the recommendation made by the Finance Committee in 1886 to put the Clerk of the Insolvency Court on a salary of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month and credit all fees in excess of that sum to Government?

Mr. Birdwood replied that Government are at present in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

[*Questions and answers to be continued.*]

The Hon. Mr. Nugent presented the Budget estimates as given in his speech which follows, the copies of the statement being distributed to Honourable members.

Mr. Setalvad urged a reduction in the High Court expenditure, and appealed to Mr. Birdwood to signalise his retirement by associating his name with the separation of the judicial and administrative functions of Government officers. He strongly criticised educational administration, describing the primary schools as doing everything that ought to be avoided.

Discussing political items, Mr. Setalvad was called to order by the noble President, who, on being appealed to for reasons, declined to argue the point with the Honourable member.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal urged that the Provincial Contract should be less liable to change and deal more liberally with Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi appealed for additional help for Mahomedan education, and urged the reorganisation of the Law School, which is now almost valueless.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta urged that Bombay city has been unfairly treated in the matter of Liquor Licenses, and later he made this an argument why Bombay should be well treated in the matter of School Buildings. He quoted the Act to show that the Government's theory that the Corporation should pay double the amount that Government does for these buildings is incorrect. The Municipality would, he believed, refuse to build if this were adhered to, spending money instead of in renting better buildings. He lamented the University grant withdrawal as indicating the unfavourable attitude of Government towards higher education.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia complained that the education grants were inadquate.

The Hon. Mr. Khare contended that the system of Advances to Cultivators should be simplified.

After a speech from the Hon. Mr. Tilak, the Council adjourned until to-morrow, at 1-45 p.m.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

The Hon'ble J. Nugent in introducing the Provincial estimates said:—

The main facts in connection with the Provincial Contract have been explained at length in previous Financial Statements, and any detailed reference to the principles which govern the relations of the Provincial with the Imperial Government will perhaps at the present time be considered unnecessary. It will be sufficient to remind Honourable Members that we are now in the fifth and last year of the present Provincial Contract, the principal conditions of which are that the Provincial Government receives from Imperial revenues a fixed yearly assignment of 77,14 adjusted under the Land Revenue head and is bound in return to keep a minimum balance of 20 lakhs of rupees. The statement now submitted follows in the main the lines of those prepared in former years; that is to say, it deals, first, with the accounts of 1894-95 which have been finally closed and represent actuals; secondly, with the latest Revised estimates for 1895-96; thirdly, with the Budget estimates for 1896-97; and fourthly, with various Local Funds directly under the control of government. Throughout the figures, except where the sign Rs. is prefixed, represent thousands of rupees.

The actuals for 1894-95 are at first sight calculated to create a very unfavourable impression, more especially when they are compared with those of the preceding year. Though the total revenue shows a decline of 5,61 the expenditure has increased by 6,56, and instead of a substantial surplus of 1,94 there is a deficit of 10,25, which has involved the reduction of the balance from 40,26 to 30,01. But in point of fact the results of the year were not nearly so unfavourable as these figures would seem to imply. It is no doubt the case that the expenditure underwent a considerable increase. The continued fall in exchange caused a large rise in the amounts distributed as exchange compensation allowance and the strengthening of the Presidency and reorganization of the District Police forces were also sources of heavy additional expense. But on the other hand the actual increase in the revenue was considerable, if not so great as that in the expenditure. If the figures for the various detailed heads of account are examined, it will be seen that excluding Jails, where the variation is due to special causes and need not be considered, there was a material decline under one head only—that of Land Revenue, and that taking the remaining heads as a whole the receipts show a marked tendency to improve. Now the falling of under "I Land Revenue" was mainly due to two special causes. In the first place, owing to the unfavourable character of the season and the lateness of the cotton crop in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat districts collections of land revenue amounting to about 13 lakhs of rupees, which should have been realized in the closing months of 1894-95, were postponed to 1895-96. Consequently the Provincial one-fourth share of this amount which would ordinarily have been credited

review published at pages 182 to 185 of the "Government Gazette" for February 20th, 1896. Their totals, as compared with the original and revised estimates for the same year, are given below :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Actuals.
Revenue	4,07,97	4,06,26	4,01,29
Expenditure...	4,26,48	4,16,09	4,14,54
	—18,51	—9,83	—12,25

The year opened with a balance of 40,23. The closing balance, which was originally taken at 20,00, improved in the Revised to 30,43, but, contrary to the experience of former years, declined in the Actuals to 30,01. The variations on both sides of the account were very marked and were only partly anticipated when the Revised estimate was framed. Those of most importance are noticed briefly below.

On the revenue side the heads under which there was a noticeable decline were, "I. Land Revenue," 7,33, "XVIA. Courts of Law," 15, "XVIB. Jails," 46, and "XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation &c." 21. Under the three last-mentioned heads the actuals differ but slightly from the figures adopted for the Revised estimate, which have already been sufficiently explained in paragraph 9 of the Financial Statement for 1895-96. Under the Land Revenue head, however, the decline, which in the Revised estimate was expected to be 4,30, increased in the Actuals to 7,33. The following figures show the manner in which the falling off is distributed over he three sub-heads into which the major head "I. Land Revenue" is divided :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Actuals.
Ordinary Shared Revenue...	94,29	92,82	89,45
Assessment of alienated lands	98,14	95,79	86,13
Fixed allotment and adjustments	71,82	71,34	71,34
	2,64,25	2,59,95	2,56,92

It will be seen that while the deficiency in the assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent was 2,01, or 34 less than the figure taken for the Revised, that in the Provincial share of ordinary Land Revenue increased from 1,47 to 4,34, the large difference being almost wholly due to the postponement of the collections of land revenue in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat Districts on account of the lateness of the cotton crop.

There is an improvement on the other hand in the Actuals over the Budget figures under the following heads of account :—

IV Stamps.—82, of which 60 was anticipated in the Revised. The improvement was due to larger sales throughout the Presidency and also to a special receipt of 71 representing probate duty on the estates of three wealthy inhabitants of Bombay City of which 53 was Provincial.

V Excise.—77, due to larger receipts under the minor head "License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of liquors and drugs." The Revised allowed for an increase of 70.

VII Customs.—35, due to the reimposition of the import duties and consequent increase intranshipment fees and other miscellaneous receipts. The figure is practically the same as that taken for the Revised.

VIII Assessed Taxes.—33, of which 3 only was allowed for in the Revised. The improvement was due to larger collections under the sub-heads "Tax on Salaries and Pensions" and "Tax on Securities," but in the latter case to the anticipation interest paid in advance on the conversion of the 4 per cent. loans, which was partly conterbalanced by a falling off under "Tax on profits of Companies" caused by the depressed state of trade with China.

IX Forest.—75, due to larger sales and higher prices obtained for timber in the Presidency proper, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Sind caused by smaller supplies of fuel to the North-Western Railway. The increase allowed for in the Revised was 66.

"XVII Police."—29, of which 16 only was anticipated in the Revised. The improvement was partly due to special receipts in connection with the value of arms returned to the Military Department owing to the re-arming of the Mofussil and Agency Police and of muskets sold to Native States, and partly under "Punitive Police Receipts" owing to the establishment of a large punitive post at Yeola in the course of the year.

"XXV Miscellaneous.—24, or 10 less than the amount anticipated in the Revised. The improvement was due to a special receipt of 37, representing unclaimed estates of over 15 years' standing in the hands of the Administrator General. The falling off as compared with the Revised was due to the refunds of lapsed deposits, which are brought to account by deduction from the credits, being higher in the closing months of the year than was anticipated.

XXXII Civil Works,—60, of which 35 was anticipated. This was due to larger receipts from sales of buildings and old materials, collections under the Highway Act and Miscellaneous receipts.

The net result of these variations was a falling off of 3,08 in the total as compared with that anticipated when the Budget was framed.

On the expenditure side there was a net saving of 11,94. The heads under which the actual expenditure exceeded the Budget provision to a material extent were three in number, viz., 18 General Administration, 15 ; 29 Superannuation Allowances, and Pensions, 28 ; 30 Stationery and Printing, 14. Under the first head the excess was mainly due to larger payments to officers of other provinces passing through Bombay, under the second to sufficient allowance not having been made for the progressive increase of pension charges, and under the third to larger demands for paper and other articles from the Government Central Stores.

The chief items of decrease on the other hand were :—

Assignments and Compensations.—3,62. Of this, however, nearly two-thirds is nominal and represented the larger part of the decrease in the assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent already alluded to under "I Land Resenue." The balance was due to cash payments due to Inamdars and other grantees not having been claimed before the close of the year.

Land Revenue—2,89, due mainly to savings in salaries, travelling allowances and supplies and services, to the gradual reduction of the expenditure on the Survey Department, to the non-Introduction within the year of the new agricultural staff into the Kolaba District, to over-estimates of the increased allowances due to district and village officers in consequence of the introduction of revision settlements, and to delay in their payment.

Forest.—90, or 30 more than the amount anticipated in the Revised. Of this two-thirds, roughly speaking, was in Sind and was due to smaller expenditure owing to the smaller quantity of fuel removed from the forests for the North-Western Railway, while the rest was in the Northern and Southern Circles of the Presidency proper and was spread over a number of minor heads of account.

A Courts of Law.—84, due to the number of Assistant Judges on duty being less than that budgetted for, to the absence of several officers on leave and the payment of reduced salaries to those officiating for them, and to savings in allowances and supplies and services. The Revised anticipated a saving of 66.

B Jails.—34, due to savings in supplies and services and establishments, the latter occasioned mainly by the abolition of the Dhulia and Kaira District Jails and the conversion of the Surat District Jails into a subordinate jail, partly counterbalanced by an increase caused by the conversion of the Ahmedabad District Jail into a Central Jail. The saving anticipated in the Revised (58) was not realised.

Police.—78, of which 30 was anticipated in the Revised. It was due to an over-estimate of the amount required for supplies and services in the Presidency proper and in the Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha Agencies, to the recovery of the contributions for the Kathiawar Railway Police which are brought to account by deduction from charges, to the abolition of the Khandesh Bhil Corps and to the transfer to the Panjab of the charges of the Sind section of the North-Western Railway Police, partly counterbalanced by an increase in the charges on account of the Presidency Police due to the Bombay Municipality not having paid their full share of the cost and on account of the District Executive force owing to the extended operation of the reorganization scheme.

Education.—1,39, of which the Revised anticipated 125. Of this amount, however, 99 was nominal and due to transfers to the Public Works Department (85) and to the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local (14) of funds for educational objects. The balance represents chiefly savings in salary payments in Government colleges and schools.

Medical.—75, or 18 less than was anticipated in the Revised, Of this 36 was nominal and due to transfers to the Public Works Department and to the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local of Government grants to Excluded Local Fund dispensaries transferred to Disrict Local Boards. The balance was mainly due to smaller salary payments to the Medical establishment and to saving in the grant for hospitals and dispensaries.

Political.—39, of which 37 was anticipated in the Revised. The savings were chiefly in salary payments to Political Agents, Darbar presents and allowances to Vakils, and Miscellaneous charges.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—50, or 3 less than was anticipated in the Revised. It was mainly due to the transfer to the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local of grants to Local Fund Veterinary Dispensaries transferred to District Local Boards, and to the fact that the grants for the Reay Industrial Museum and Surat Experimental Farm were not drawn during the year.

Civil Works.—7, as against an increase of 55 anticipated in Revised, which was not realized owing to grants for Civil Buildings, &c., not being fully spent.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—68, due mainly to the transfer of 50 from the provision for village sanitation to the Public Works Department estimates and to the remainder of this grant not being utilized in full. The decrease due to this cause, however, was partly counterbalanced by the transfer to this head of the grants on account of the Local Fund and Veterinary Dispensaries and Local Board school buildings referred to above.

SECTION II. Revised Estimates for 1895-96.

The Budget and Revised estimates for 1895-96 are shown below :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Revised.	Better, that is, more than Estimate.	Worse, that is, less than Estimate.	Number of Head of Account.	HEADS.	Number of Head of Account.	Expenditure. Budget.	Expenditure. Revised.	Better, that is, less than Estimate.	Worse, that is, more than Estimate.
					Refunds and Drawbacks	1	1,94	1,87	7	..
					Assignments and Compensations { Cash	2	15,39	15,98	...	59
					Assignments and Compensations { Alienations		83,44	83,73	...	29
97,87	98,38	51	...	I	Land Revenue—					
					Provincial share of gross land revenue	...	...	...	...	..
					Alienations	...	...	...	...	..
96,21	96,59	38	...		Fixed allotment and adjustments	3	...	...	...	..
76,97	82,37	5,40	...		Cash		58,06	55,94	2,12	..
					Alienations		7,94	7,98	...	2
54	54	...	..	III	Salt	5	No expenditure.			
43,35	45,90	2,55	..	IV	Stamps	6	1,87	1,99	...	12
27,45	29,00	1,55	..	V	Excise	7	90	89	1	..
96	92	...	4	VII	Customs	9	No expenditure.			
17,39	18,44	61	...	VIII	Assessed Taxes	10	28	26	...	..
18,13	13,65	52	...	IX	Forest	11	11,18	9,90	1,28	...
3,12	3,25	13	...	X	Registration	12	1,45	1,45	...	..
3,03	2,97	...	6	XII	Interest	13	2,52	2,43	9	...
No receipts				XIII	Post Office	15	1,04	1,01	3	...
...	...	...	...		General Administration	18	14,36	14,28	8	...
4,14	4,28	14	...	XVI A	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	19A	47,51	46,80	71	...
1,95	1,77	...	18	XVI B	Law and Justice—Jails	19B	6,94	6,65	29	...
					Police { Cash	20	52,16	52,41	...	25
4,17	4,30	13	...	XVII	Police { Alienations		4,96	5,00	...	4
64	66	2	...	XVIII	Marine	21	40	43	...	3
3,07	3,15	8	...	XIX	Education	22	18,67	18,00	67	...
1,24	1,33	9	...	XX	Medical	24	16,30	15,61	69	...
...	...	...	...		Political	25	3,95	3,58	37	...
20	26	6	...	XXI	Scientific and other minor Departments	26	2,15	1,81	34	...
2,35	2,32	...	3	XXII	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	29	17,39	17,33	6	..
68	73	5	...	XXIII	Stationary and Printing	30	7,68	7,27	41	..
56	51	..	5	XXV	Miscellaneous	32	1,99	2,00	...	1
					Construction Working	37	10	17	..	7
1,40	1,60	20	...	XXVI	State Railways Expenses	38	1,10	1,19	...	9
24	24	..	...	XXX	Irrigation	43	22	18	44	..
8,53	8,76	23	...	XXXII	Civil Works	45	34,73	34,09	64	..
1,79	1,86	7	...		Contributions from Local to Provincial and vice versa	...	8,84	9,04	...	20
4,16,45	4,28,78	12,69	26	..	Total	...	4,26,24	4,19,65	1,30	1,71
30,43	30,01	..	42	opening	Balance	Closing	20,64	39,14	18,50	...

The above statement shows that the total revenue for the year is now expected to amount to 428,78, which is the highest figure on record and exceed the figure adopted in the original Budget by no less than 12,33. To Honourable Members, who remember the remarks in last year's Financial Statement as to the liberality of the original revenue estimate, more especially under "I Land Revenue," and the improbability of its being realized, these figures will come as a surprise. They are, however, easily explained. In the first place, as regards the higher estimate under "I Land Revenue" which is responsible for nearly one-half of the total increase, attention has been already called in paragraph 2 above to the fact that owing to the lateness of the cotton crop a large amount of revenue which was due in 1894-95 was postponed to 1895-96. The result of this postponement was to transfer from the accounts of 1894-95 to those of 1895-96 a sum of approximately 3½ lakhs of rupees, of which about 1 lakh had been anticipated in the original Budget, and to convert what would otherwise have been a deficiency of 1,74 in the Revised estimate of divisible Land Revenue into an excessive of 51. In the second place, the Government of India unexpectedly decided in March 1896 to restore to this Government the contribution of 5,60 which they levied in 1894-95. This raised the fixed assignment adjusted under the Land Revenue head, which would otherwise, owing to the transfer of 43 on account of the closing of the Military Secretariat and other minor adjustments, have been 20 less than the original Budget estimate, to 82,37 or 5,40 more. Thirdly, the grant of probate on two very large estates caused an unforeseen increase of 1,05 under "IV Stamps." If allowances is made on account of the accession of revenue due to these special causes, itwill be seen that the Revised estimate of revenue shows but little variation and that the figure taken when the original estimate was framed was not materially wide of the mark.

Turning to the consideration of the figures under individual heads of account, it will be seen that the Revised estimate shows a meterial falling off under one head only, viz., XVIB Jails, 18, where it is due to the inability of the departmental authorities to obtain sufficient remunerative employment for the various convict gangs. Against this decline, however, may be set an improvement under the following heads of account :—

I	Land Revenue	6,26
IV	Stamps	2,55
V	Excise	1,55
VIII	Assessed Taxes	61
IX	Forest	52
XXVI	State Railways	39
XXXII	Civil Works	23

The causes of the improvement under the fisst head have been already explained above. As regards the second head 1,05 has been already accounted for. As regards the balance as well as the increase under the next head, Excise, it may be stated that in fixing the original Budget estimate Government acted on the belief that the marked increase which taken place yearly since 1891 could not be trusted to continue and that no material excess over the receipts of the previous year was to be reckoned on. The present figures, however, show that this assumption was incorrect. Under "VIII Assessed Taxes" the improvement is under the sub-heads "Salaries and Pensions" and "Other sources of income." Under "IX Forest" the excess is due to larger sales and higher prices obtained for timber and to a special receipt of 55 on account of sleepers indented for by some of the Railway Companies, partly counterbalanced by a falling off in Sind due to a change of system, by which timber and other forest produce is disposed of direct to private contractors instead of by the departmental agency hitherto employed. The increase under "XXVI State Railways" is due to larger traffic on the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, and that under "XXXII Civil Works" is due to larger receipts from sales of buildings, tools, and plant, and old materials.

On the expenditure side there is a net saving of 6,59, of which about 61 is due to the rise in the rate at which the exchange compensation allowance is calculated. The original Budget estimate has been exceeded under the following heads :—

2 Assignments and Compensations	88
20 Police	29
Contributions from Provincial to Local	21

Of the total excess under the first-mentioned head 29 is nominal and counterbalanced by a corresponding increase under "I Land Revenue." The balance (59) is due to the payment to certain Sardars of the Deccan of arrears of inams exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum. The excess under "20 Police" is due to the reduction of the contribution from the Bombay Municipalty, which is taken as a deduction from charges, owing to the omission of certain items from the divisible share of the account, and to the transfer to the budget of 1895-97 of certain arrear payments due from the Municipalty on account of previous years. But for this there would have been a saving. Under "Contributions" the increase is due to the transfer of funds for school buildings, dispensaries, and local public works, partly counterbalanced by a saving in the year for Village Water-supply and Sanitation, the grant for which was not fully utilized. The most important savings in the Revised were under the following heads :—

Land Revenue	2,10
Forest	1,28
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	71
Jails	33
Education	67
Medical	69
Political	37
Scientific and other minor departments	34
Stationery and Printing	41
Irrigation	44
Civil Works	64

Most of these have been already explained in detail by the Accountant-General in his review published in the "Government Gazette" of February 20th 1896, but the figures given above are based on later actuals, and, therefore, differ in some respects from those given by the Accountant-General. Under Land Revenue the savings is expected to be 2,10 owing mainly to a large over-estimate of the amount required for "Allowance to District and Village Officers," to savings in the charges for Salaries and Allowances, Supplies and Services under District Administration and Land Records Department. The saving anticipated under Forest has also increasrd from 1,12 to 1,28 since the Accountant-General wrote his note. It is mainly due to the change of system already alluded to in Sind, by which timber and other forest produce is now disposed of direct from the forests to contractors instead of being removed by departmental agency as heretofore. Under Courts of Law the falling off, as compared with the original estimate, is chiefly in salary payments, under "Criminal Courts" and High Court and is due in some measure to a rise in the rate at which the exchange compensation allowance is calculated ; that under Jails to smaller charges for ration and establishment ; that under Education the saving of 67 is purely nominal and due to the transfer to the Public Works Department and to the adjusting head Contributions from Provincial to Local of funds for educational buildings ; the difference between the present figure and that anticipated by the Accountant-General (1,25) is mainly due to a special additional grant of 35 having been made shortly before the close of the year to certain educational institutions, which had received promises of assistance. Under Medical and Political the difference between the Original and Revised is mainly in salary payments ; and that under Scientific and Minor departments is due to the inability of the Reay Industrial Museum Committee to satisfy the conditions imposed by Government for the grant of assistance to them, and to savings in veterinary charges chiefly owing to the transfer to "Contributions from Provincial to Local" of grants-in-aid to veterinary dispensaries. Under Stationary and Printing the saving is mainly under expenditure on Government Presses and on stationery purchased in the country. That under Irrigation is due to the transfer of the provision for compensation for land permanently submerged by the reservoir to the Budget of 1895-97, and under Civil Works to short expenditure on buildings and communications arising from unavoidable causes. The net result is to produce a surplus of revenue over expenditure of 9,13.

SECTION III.—BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1896-97.

The general character of the Budget for 1896-97 has been indicated in the remarks at the commencement of this Statement, and there is very little to add to them by way of further education. The figures finally taken for revenue and expenditure are 4,17,39 and 4,28,55, respectively ; the balance, therefore, which at the beginning of the year is expected to amount to 39,14 will at the end of the year be reduced to 27,98. As the year, however, is the last of the contract, the diminution in the balance may be regarded with equanimity. Even in its reduced state the balance is substantially in excess of the minimum required by the terms of the Contract and there is nothing to be gained by increasing it so as to secure a large opening balance for the coming year ; on the contrary, it should be the policy of Government to keep it as far as possible at its present figure by utilizing to the full the grants allotted under the various heads of expenditure and applying them, if not required for the purposes for which they were originally assigned, to the satisfaction of claims which it will be necessary to meet in the near future.

The general result is shown below :—

	1895-96. Budget.	1895-96. Revised	1896-97. Budget.	More than 1895-96. Budget.	More than 1895-96. Revised	Less than 1895-96. Budget.	Less than 1895-96. Revised
Opening Balance.	39,43	30,01	39,14	8,71	9,13	...	...
Revenue	4,16,45	4,28,78	4,17,39	94	...	11,39	...
Expenditure	4,26,24	4,19,65	4,28,55	2,31	8,90	...	...
Surplus	.....	9,13	.....	...	...	...	...
Deficit	9,79	.....	11,16	1,37	...	...	...
Closing Balance..	29,64	39,14	27,98	7,34	...	...	11,16

Refunds and Drawbacks—1.

This is a head of expenditure only. The figures are given below :—

	Actuals. 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	1896-97. Budget.
Refunds and Drawbacks...	2,16	2,05	2,03	1,94	1,87	1,93

Provincial revenues are debitable with a share of items refunded under various revenue heads corresponding to their share of the receipts under the same heads as exhibited in Appendix A, the most important being those under Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. The small decline as compared with the Budget for 1895-96 is due to smaller refunds under Land Pevenue and Excise.

Assignments and compensations—2.

This is also a head of expenditure only. Under Assignments the Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to Inamdars, district and village servants and officers, charitable and religious allowances and the assessment less quit-rent of alienated lands. The cash payments do not show any marked variation, but there is a marked decrease under Alienations, due chiefly to a low inundation in Sind and a consequent decrease in the area brought under cultivation in the Shikarpur District of the province.

Under Compensations the Provincial expenditure consists principally of Salt, Opium, and a share in Excise compensations.

Land Revenue—3.

The figures under this head are :—

	Actuals. 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96. Budget.	Revised	1896-97. Budget.
Revenue.						
Provincial 1th share.	9133	9366	8945	9787	9838	9492
Alienated	9747	9535	9613	9624	9659	9578
Contract Assignment and adjustments ..	7755	7720	7134	7697	8237	7646
Total.....	26635	26621	25692	27108	27734	26716
Expenditure.						
Charges of District Administration....	2940	2864	2884	2960	2873	2882
Survey and Settlement	705	582	526	525	496	497
Land Records and Agriculture.....	113	1655	1712	1720	1699	1712
Allowance to District and village Officers	2820	1315	1347	1385	1402	1402
Total.....	6553	6416	6469	6590	6380	6493

The revenue is made up of three items, viz., (1) the Provincial share of the divisible receipts, (2) alienations which are credited in full under this head and debited partly under this head and partly under Assignments and Police, and (3) the contract and other assignments which are adjusted under this head by alterations in the Imperial and Provincial shares of the divisible revenue.

The Budget estimate for 1896-97 shows a considerable falling off when compared with the Original and Revised for 1895-96, but it must be remembered that the first of these two was swollen by an over estimate of the total increase likely to be obtained by the introduction of revision settlements, the figure originally adopted being 7,77, of which the Provincial share would have been 1,94, whereas the additional revenue now expected only amounts to 3,01, of which the Provincial revenue receives 75 ; while the second includes upwards of 3 lakhs of revenue, the collection of which was postponed from 1894-95. In point of fact, the totals for the two years will, it is expected, work out to much the same figure, the increase of 1,32 which is expected from the introduction of revision settlements during 1896-97 in the Presidency proper being counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in Sind caused by a low innundation. The falling off under the second head is also due to an unfavourable season in Sind, but it is nominal and balanced by a corresponding decrease on the expenditure side.

The assignment fixed for the present contract is 77,14 to which have been added 10 for certain establishments and 16 in connection with the provincialization of the charges on account of His Excellency the Governor's band. On the other hand 10 have been deducted on account of interest on the value of rails supplied by the Government of India for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway, 37 in connection with the transfer to the Government of the Punjab of the Police on the Sind section of the North-Western Railway, 4 on account of the salary and allowances of the Assistant Agricultural Chemist and 49 on account of the closing of the Military Secretariat, leaving the total assignment at 76,46.

The expenditure represents the cost of District Administration, including the collection of the Imperial as well as the Provincial share of land Revenue, under the following heads :—(a) Charges of District Administration (Land Revenue Department.) (b) Survey and Settlement, (c) Land Records and Agriculture, (d) Allowances to District and Village Officers (excluding village Police charges which appear under "20 Police"). In view of the large saving under this head in the Revised estimate for 1895-96 special attention was paid towards excluding from the estimate all items which were not likely to be required ; and in consequence of this and of the smaller provison for the exchange compensation allowance the total is almost one lakh of rupees below the Budget for 1895-96. Apart from this the estimates follow in the main the lines of those for previous years, the only items worthy of notice perhaps being the provision for the appointment of Deputy Collectors under the Provincial Service Scheme, for the increase in the cash remuneration of the village servants in Ratnagiri, and for the introduction of the Circle Inspectors' establishments into the Kaira and Kolaba districts.

III.—Salt.

This is a head of receipt, consisting of fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous realizations the latter comprising contributions from Port Funds and private individuals towards establishment and storage charges. The revenue under the other minor heads as well as the whole of the expenditure is Imperial.

IV.—Stamps—6.

Under this head Provincial shares with Imperial both revenue and expenditure in the proportion of ¾ to ¼.

In view of the progressive character of the revenue it has been considered safe to repeat the Revised estimate in the Budget for 1896-97, but it is possible that owing to the fact that the revenue for 1895-96 was swelled by the special receipts referred to in paragraph 9 above, the figure may prove somewhat high.

V.—Excise—7.

The division of revenue and expenditure between Provincial and Imperial is the converse of that under the last head. The receipts comprise license and other fees on foreign liquor, country liquor, toddy, opium and fermented liquor, pass-fee duties on and gains on sale- proceeds of opium consumed in the Presidency, and fines, confiscations &c. It does not include the pass-fee on opium exported to China, which is credited to "II. Opium," an Imperial head. The Budget figure is the same as that taken for the Revised at is unlikely that the revenue will show the same progressive increase that it has hither to done.

VII.—Customs.

This resembles Salt in being a head of receipt only. It comprises Warshouse and Wharf rents and other petty items. The rest of the revenue and all the expenditure is Imperial. The decline in the Budget is too small to call for remark.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—10.

This item is one of both revenue and expenditure, the Provincial share being in each case one-half, except in receipts from income-tax on surplus profits of Guaranteed Railway Companies, which are wholly Imperial.

The revenue under this head is progressive and the increase over the Budget for 1895-96 is due to larger salary payment by Government and private companies and larger receipts from the tax on other sources of income.

IX.—Forest—11.

Under this head the revenue and expenditure are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The falling off in the Budget estimates of both revenue and expenditure is to a great extent nominal and due to the change of system in Sind already mentioned, by which timber will be removed from the forests and placed on the market by contractors instead of, as heretofore, by departmental agency. In the Presidency proper the Budget estimate of revenue shows a slight increase over that of the preceding year.

X.—Registration—12.

The revenue and expenditure are equally shared as under Forest. The revenue tends to increase as the advantages of registration become more extensively appreciated. The small increase in expenditure is due to provision being made for the opening of new Registry offices and to the transfer to this head from the Public Works Budget of the charge for minor works.

XII.—Interest—13.

For Provincial purposes the expenditure under this head consists of interest paid to the Government of India on the Provincial Advance and Loan Account, that is, the sums placed from time to time at the disposal of the Local Government for making takavi advances and loans under the Land Improvement, Encumbered Estates, Talukdars and Local Authorities Loans Acts and other special Acts, and the receipts of the interest paid by the recipients of such loans and on Government securities held by the Local Government. The figures are :—

	Actuals. 1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96. Budget	Revised.	1896-97. Budget.
Revenue	259	2,84	2,93	3,03	2,97	3 24
Expenditure ...	2,05	2,19	2,28	2,52	2,43	2.65

Both revenue and expenditure tend to rise with the increase in the sums lent to and recoveries effected from Municipalities, Local Boards and cultivators. The net amount placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Government during the current year is 0,50, which with a sum of 7,45 representing recoveries of advances made in previous years, brings the total amount available for distribution up to 13,95. This has been distributed as follows :—

Loans to cultivators	10,03
Do. the Talukdari Settlement Officer	15
Do. Local-holders and other notabilities apart from the provisions of any law	61
Do. Local and Municipal Boards	1,50
Reserve	1,66
Total	13,95

Of the reserve 34 have since been allotted for takavi advances.

The following table shows the amounts advanced to cultivators only since 1891-92 :—

		Rs.
1891-92	Actuals	17,95,398
1892-93		8,82,240
1893-94		5,91,134
1894-95		8,79,192
1895-96	Budget	9,40,000
	Revised	9,81,000
1896-97	Allotment	10,57,000

The increase is material.

Post Office—15.

This head is, as far as Provincial is concerned, one of expenditure only and represents the cost of district posts maintained, chiefly for administrative purposes, in localities to which the Imperial Post has not yet been extended and of a subsidy paid for the conveyance of mails by sea to the Konkan coast. The Budget includes a special provision of 3·7 for the development of the postal service.

General Administration—18.

This is a head of expenditure only and is almost entirely Provincial, the exception being the Accounts and Currency Departments and Allowances to Presidency Banks which, allowing for a small account establishmet maintained at the cost of Provincial revenues for the audit of Local and Municipal accounts, are Imperial charges. It includes charges on account of the salary and establishment of His Excellency the Governor, the Members of Council, Commissioners, Inspector-General of Jails, Registration and stamps, the Secretariat offices, and Local Fund establishments in the offices of Collectors and the Accountant General.

The increase in the Budget for 1896-97 is mainly due to a provision having been made to meet the charges of His Excellency the Governor's band which have been provincialized from 1895 96 and for the grant of improved pay to the Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, and the leave allowances of the Honourable Mr. Trevor, which have been drawn in Bombay.

XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law—19 A.

This is a wholly Provincial head, including under receipts the realizations from escheated property, court-fees paid in cash, sundry miscellaneous fees, and general fees, fines and forfeitures. Under expenditure appears the whole cost of the Judicia system of the Presidency from the High Court downwards. The increase in the revenue is under the minor head "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures." The expenditure estimate follows in the main the lines of that for 1895-96, the only new items of importance being one of 4 for the pay and allowances of Deputy Collectors to be appointed under the Provincial Service scheme and of 14 for the revision of the Judicial staff in Sind. The falling off in the expenditure as compared with the Budget for 1895-96 is mainly due to the rate for exchange compensation being taken at 1s. 1¾d. instead of 1s. 1d. and to a smaller provision being necessary for Refunds.

XVI B.—Law and Justice, Jails—19 B.

This head is also wholly Provincial. The decline of 9 in the revenue is almost wholly due to the absence of sufficient remunerative employment for the various convict gangs. That of 9 in the expenditure estimate is made up of a number of small items which it is unnecessary to specify in detail.

XVII.—Police—20.

This is a head which, since the introduction of the current contract has been entirely Provincial. The revenue figures do not show much variation, but it must be remembered that they do not include the contribution paid by the Bombay Municipality which is taken in reduction of charges under the expenditure head.

The expenditure estimate for 1895-96 was below the normal level owing to the fact that allowance was made for the recovery from the Bombay Municipality of a sum of over two lakhs of rupees on account of short payments made in previous years. In consequence, however, of the decision, intimation of which was sent to the Municipality in Government letters Nos. 5248 and 8450 dated July 26th and December 4th, 1895, certain items were omitted from the divisible portion of the charges with retrospective effect, and this resulted in a reduction in the amount due on account of short payments from rather more than two lakhs to about one lakh and sixteen thousand, which was not paid before the close of 1895-96 and has consequenly been taken as a deduction from the charges for 1896-97. The total sum to be contributed by the Bombay Municipality during 1896-97 thus stands at 6,42 as against a sum of 7,55 which was entered as due from them in the Budget of 1895-96. The excess in the estimate for 1896, 97 over that for 1895-96 is wholly due to this cause, the expenditure figures in other respects showing no variations of importance.

XVIII.—Marine—21.

A wholly Provincial head. The variations in the estimates are too small to call for comment.

XIX.—Education.—22.

A wholly Provincial head. The revenue consists of receipts from school and college fees plus a small sum on account of municipal contributions towards the cost of schools and sundry miscellaneous items such as sale proceeds of books and workshop receipts. The increase in the Budget estimate of 1896-97 is mainly under the minor head "Fees from Government Schools, General."

The expenditure includes the whole cost of the teaching and inspecting staff for the various Government colleges and schools and grants-in-aid to Local Fund schools which appear under "Contributions," nor charges on account of the construction and maintenance of educational buildings which are debited to "Civil Works." In the estimates, however, it is found convenient to make provision to some extent for items of this description, which are transferred to their proper account heads when the expenditure is actually incurred. The estimate for 1896-97 contains special provision for a large increase of 1,54 to the Buildings grant, with the object of fulfilling promises of assistance which have been already made, and of 12 to the Results grants. The estimate also includes an additional provision of 9 for the improvement of the Government Law School Library and for apparatus and additional establishments, &c, for certain educational institutions.

The estimated expenditure of 2,009 shown above is in addition to 5,40 and 1,45 which have been provided under Contributions and Civil Works respectively and the sums which are provided under other heads for purposes more or less directly connected with education, so that the total estimated expenditure on educational objects for 1896-97 will amount to 29,27.

XX.—MEDICAL—24.

A wholly Provincial head. The receipts consist chiefly of Medical College fees, Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receipts and Contributions. The increase in the Budget for 1896-97 is due to the larger receipts from paying patients and to the raising of the fees at the Grant Medical College. As regards the expenditure, the increase in the Budget estimate for 1896-97 is mainly due to provision having been made for the appointment of extra tutors at the Grant Medical College, for grants to Village Sanitation Committees and new and travelling dispensaries in the mofussil, and for special arrangements to carry out the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act in Bombay.

Political—25.

A head of expenditure only. The provincial charges relate to the Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur Cutch, Southern Maratha Country and a few minor Agencies, Aden and Baroda charges are Imperial. The decline in the estimate for 1896-97 is due to the rise in the rate of exchange compensation and to a reduction, in view of current requirements, in the provisions for "Darbar Presents and Allowances to Vakils" and "Miscellaneous Charges."

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—26.

Under this head the receipts and expenditure are entirely Provincial, except charges for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts, establishments on the Civil Veterinary Department and Census charges. The increase in both the revenue and expenditure estimates is partly due to provision having been made for receipts from and charges on account of the new Provincial Service Examination, and partly, as far as the expenditure is concerned, to a larger anticipated expenditure on the Surat Farm.

XXII.—Superannuation—29.

The minor heads specified in Appendix A under this main head are Provincial. The receipts consist of contributions from officers lent to Municipal and Local Funds or in Foreign service. The charges are almost entirely on account of superannuation and retired allowances paid in this country. The revenue does not show any material variation. The increase in the expenditure is due to the progressive character of the charges under this head.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—30.

This is another head which is mainly Provincial, with the exception of a few minor sub-heads. The Provincial receipts consist of sale proceeds of Gazettes and other publications and payments for certain printing work done for Local Funds, Municipalities, &c. The expenditure represents the cost of the Stationery Office and the Government Presses and of stationery issued from the Central Stores and purchased locally. The increase in the expenditure is almost wholly due to the purchase of new machinery from Eng- land for the Press of the Commissioner in Sind.

XXV.—Miscellaneous—32.

This head is partly Provincial and partly Imperial. The decline of 5 in the expenditure is due to the provision for Special Commissions of enquiry having been struck out, as it was not expected when the Budget was framed that any expenditure on this account would be incurred.

Construction of Railways—37.

This is an expenditure head opened for the first time in 1891-92 in connection with the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway. The increase in the estimate for 1896-97 is due to provision having been made for ballasting a portion of the line. It has recently been increased by 15 by a transfer from the grant for Village Water-supply.

XXVI.—State Railways—38.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway above mentioned are recorded under these heads :—

	Actuals. 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96. Budget.	Revised.	1896-97 Budget.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public health in the City of Poona has been in a very unsatisfactory state for the last two months or more. A few days ago cholera prevailed in the city to a degree of unusual severity. About 171 deaths from cholera took place in the city in July last. Though the outbreak is now abating, yet eight to ten cases still daily occur. This deplorable state of things is no doubt partly attributable to the abnormally heavy monsoon rains of this year increasing the dampness of this water-clogged city, which has greatly affected the public health. But the insanitary condition of Poona in point of drainage and purity of water-supply is much responsible for it. If anything is certain as to the genesis of cholera, it is this, that impure water is a potent cause of it. But as yet nothing tangible appears to have been done by the Poona Municipality in purifying or filtering the water-supply of the city. The "Deccan Herald" some days ago gave a graphic description of the reddish or brown-coloured, dirty, muddy stream of water that flows from Khadak Wasla to the city and the camp in an open canal receiving all sorts of contaminations of a popular town. In the camp, however, every attempt is made to divest it of its impurities by means of filtration before it is served out to the public. But in the city it is distributed to the public in its virgin state of impurity. The consequences may be easily imagined whenever an epidemic of cholera or fever occurs. It is said that the people should filter or boil the canal water before using it, if the Municipality does not do it. The well-to-do and the discerning few indeed do not use the water before filtering or boiling it, but the ignorant many do not perceive the necessity of so doing; nor have the means of doing it. The Poona Municipality is not insensible to the necessity of filtering the water-supply of the city. But through some reason or other its deliberations on this point have not yet assumed a tangible shape. The Municipal authorities, however, throw the blame of this apparent inactivity on Government. It is said that the Municipality had secured the services of a Government engineer on a high salary for planning out a scheme for filtering the water-supply for more than a year, four or five years ago. That officer after a long consideration formed a scheme for the construction of filtering beds which was submitted by the Municipality to Government for their approval and sanction some years ago. But Government have as yet neither approved nor rejected it. Instead of coming to any definite conclusion on this point, Government, it is alleged, have raised a side issue, that the Municipality should receive all its water-supply from the Khadak Wasla Canal alone and stop all other sources of the same, such as the Kutraj Tank and others. But the Municipality demurs to this project on the ground of its unnecessarily enhancing the cost of its water-supply (as it already pays for whatever water it receives from the Canal, and will have to pay more if it receives more water from it). It is also not deemed advisable to depend upon a single source of water-supply, especially as that source is cut off for several days in a year for repairing and clearing the Khadak Wasla Canal and works (it is a strange circumstance that whereas these works require constant repairs, the Peishwas old aqueducts do not require repairs for years together). It should also be remarked that whatever sanitary officers may say to the contrary, the Kutraj Tank water has been found more wholesome and digestive in its properties in practice than the canal water. On such grounds the Municipality may well object to accept the Government project. Government may have their own reasons for insisting on the acceptance of their project by the Municipality. If these reasons be other than those implying their desire to make money by selling their superfluous canal water, I hope they will forego the little revenue they may raise by their doing so for promoting the health of the City of Poona. It is strange that, though Poona is the seat of Government for four or five months in a year, yet the authorities produce the impression of their not taking any active interest in the sanitary condition of the city. The impression may be erroneous. And I shall be happy to learn authoritatively that it is so; and that the non-solution of the water-filtering question for so long a time may be explained on some better hypothesis. If the Municipality is guilty of remissness in this matter, Government have the authority to teach it better ways. In the interest of public health I request you, dear sir, to call upon Government and the Poona Municipality to come to a speedy conclusion for effecting this much needed, long delayed reform in the sanitary condition of Poona.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. AN OLD CITIZEN OF POONA.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In accordance with previous arrangement, I had the pleasure of visiting, last month, the Jerthosti School, situate in Bazaar Gate Street, in company of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai of Surat, Seth Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, and Icharam Desai, and others. We were very kindly received by Mr. Darashah Chichgar, the able and energetic secretary, and by the head mistress. We were in the first place taken to the lowest class, and there we found a number of young Pateis girls and a large table over which were arranged all necessary things that ordinarily meet one's eye in a house, and books, maps, boards and models here and there. The girls showed great and original acquaintance with many necessary articles, and though they read no books, they could read different alphabets differently joined. They could add and subtract in the same off-hand manner, and could count and arrange things in a short time. We were then taken to the next class, wherein, besides many other practical things, special attention seems to have been paid to weights and measures, and the girls readily and without the aid of any state or paper answered all questions in reference to these, and showed special knowledge of subtraction and multiplication. We were then taken to the next higher class, and therein we were shown a fine model up of small wood, showing some public streets and buildings of Bombay. Geography of the Bombay Presidency in particular, and of India in general, seemed to have been specially taught, and in a practical way. We were also shown rivers, islands, lakes, &c., in a model specially prepared, and which gave a vivid and true picture of things to the young minds. In the next class, we found, to our surprise and satisfaction, the young girls engaged in carefully resorting to bandages and other like things to relieve pangs of their distressed sisters, who were supposed to have met with some kind of accidents. We were then taken to the highest class, and therein, besides many other things, we were shown, how the girls could answer difficult questions in arithmetic and other mental and practical subjects. While we were moving from class to class, one of us, who had seen much of life, continued saying, "These girls will not be deceived in life." We had also the pleasure of hearing some beautiful garbas and songs with the aid of harmonium, and those in honour of the Grand Old Man of India and our gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria were really charming. All this being over, on behalf of the Hindu gentlemen, I thanked the teachers and Mr. Darashah. Three things above all appeared to strike us most. In the first place, all practical knowledge was imparted to the young girls, whose physical exercise was also duly attended to. In the second place, the teachers seemed to have been well-trained, and the pupils appeared to feel a genuine and great regard for each other, and, lastly, that the pupils did not appear to feel exhausted or tired after work. If we had time, we could have seen many more noteworthy things, but even from what I saw and heard during the three hours we were in the school I am inclined to think that the institution was doing a real service to the Parsi community, and I sincerely hope that my Hindu brethren will see it and take steps to found such schools for the girls of their community. I see that a meeting is to be held on Tuesday next, at Petit Hall, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Seth Varjivandas Madhavdas, and I am sure a large sum will be collected. I think it, therefore, necessary to suggest to the promoters of the same, that out of the sum collected a school for Native girls be established in a quarter where many Hindu girls could conveniently attend. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to what should be the name of the school to be done. I would ask them to adopt that kind of education which even the most conservative cannot object to—I mean such as is imparted in the Bengali School above alluded to. Mr. Bengali was a great friend of Seth Varjivandas, and it will be marking most appropriately and significantly their friendship, if, while the memory of the one is kept fresh and green in the school situate in the magnificent building in the Parsi quarters of Bazaar Gate Street, that of the other is also equally perpetuated and kept alive in some Hindu quarter in an equally good building for the education of girls of the entire Native community. Both the deceased gentlemen had worked together in many things, and it will be one little satisfaction and pride to their relations, friends and admirers, that even after they unhappily ceased to exist in life, their good names were joined in matters calculated to advance a really good and laudable object.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15.

MOTILAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will correct you from an untimely grave, it effectively cures the spirits, invigorates brain power nourishes physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the whole tissue without regard to age or sex. Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the cruin of ting; teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces nature quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at As. 14 per bottle.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very satisfactory to learn from a telegram from London, dated August 11, that Mr. Balfour, replying to several questions in the House of Commons, said that the gravity of the situation concerning contagious diseases in India was undoubted, and as there was a dispute whether and how far it was due to recent legislation, the Government would consider the propriety of an enquiry to decide the controversy.

This is a step in the right direction, as there can be no doubt of the absolute necessity of reviving the C. D. Act. Ever since it was abolished there has been a great outcry against such drastic action by those who were best able to judge and not led away by fanatic sentiment. It is all very well for faddists to rave about the heinousness of the C. D. Act, without having any pecuniary interest therein or liable to be taxed in India. Little do these busybodies care who suffer, so long as they can carry out their whims! Look at the Opium Commission and its relative expense for no purpose, as the result was well known to all who had any knowledge of the drug. In like manner the repeal of the C. D. Act has cost the country a mint of money, and Mr. Atkins much misery. So long as there is enforced celibacy in the British Army, there will be this necessary evil. Force of circumstances apart from expediency will always make the British soldier in India a bachelor, and to safeguard him and his descendants it is necessary he should be protected from the inevitable consequences. I trust therefore that a sensible committee like the Opium Commission will be soon appointed, that this crying evil may ere long be a thing of the past.

This is a matter well worth the attention of the Expenditure Commission, as by annulling the C. D. Act a needless expenditure was created in India for pure sentiment and to gratify the morbid passion of their detestible faddists.

In connection with the question of prevention of contagious diseases, I would specially draw attention to the remarkable evidence given by Surgeon-Major Lawson before the Select Committee on Contagious Diseases Acts. After giving evidence about the beneficial effects produced by the Contagious Diseases Acts in the Army, Surgeon-Major Lawson speaks of their effect on the civil population in the districts under their influence, and infers that they have materially reduced the mortality from such disease. In the districts under the Acts the decrease has been very considerable, while in unprotected stations the increased mortality was very high.

The sooner the C. D. Act is enforced in India the better, so that individuals who will indulge in such views may be better protected than at present, and not so liable to develop any accidental disease, which attacks them into dangerous forms, and to be prostrated from them. In which case Mr. Atkins will be better able to bear the shocks and trials of life to which humanity is unavoidably exposed.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

BEQUESTS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The interest which you take in the welfare of the general public encourages me to write a few words about the need there exists of placing safeguards over the administration of funds and properties attached to parish churches, and of trusts made by deceased benefactors towards the promotion of education. Concerning parish church properties and funds, you are aware that disputes do arise between ecclesiastics and laymen as to whom should belong the power to control funds and properties. So far it seems to be quite clear that neither the one nor the other party has a right to do with the cash and the property what it likes; but when one is in possession, and the other is not, that one who enjoys possession is apt to treat, and, in some cases, he apparently does treat it, as personal property. He forbids the other to look into the state of things, and to see that the same is in order. This is an evil which cannot but tell injuriously upon the administration. It practically deters improvement by refusing the right of inspection and scrutiny. For example, the parishioners of a church may desire improvement in the state of things and get the administration altered or remodelled; the ecclesiastics, on the other hand, may refuse to second their efforts, and put obstructions in their way. The parishioners might have recourse to tribunals of the land for law and equity; the clerics might excommunicate them. What, then, is the course? Taking all these things into account, I see no other way open for remedying matters, but an appeal to Government to step in and settle a line of action that will prevent hitches and secure the safety of the funds. As to funds kept for educational purposes I do not know whether anyone has a right to enquire into the working of the administration. For instance, "A" keeps, say, a lakh of rupees, and appoints "B" to build a school and maintain it out of the proceeds, "A" dies, and "B" administers the trust. Supposing "B" does not carry out his trust faithfully and honestly, is there any power on earth that has a right to look into and call "B" to account? Even if such power be entrusted to the public in general or a single individual thereof, the public or the individual cannot have recourse to law unless and until a "prima facie" case is made out for interference. How are we, however, to make out a case, if prevented from having a ready access to the accounts, &c., of the trusts? These and other considerations point to the advisability of a strict supervision being maintained by Government over the trusts.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 15. AN OBSERVER.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As we all know too well, it is the indefatigable exertions and efforts of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade that have at last been crowned with success in ameliorating the condition of hundreds of poor candidates studying for the examinations of the University. One would really wish to see the same privileges extended to their brethren candidates for District and High Court Pleaders' examinations; and especially Mr. Justice Ranade, who, as a President of the Committee, is doing so much year after year, and who has really their good so much at heart. There is really the same if not a greater necessity for the extension of these new rules to them. Firstly because the number of percentage of marks required in High Court Pleaders' examination is decidedly greater than what is required for LL.B. by the University; whereas the percentage for the District Pleaders' examination is the same as LL.B.; and, secondly, because the failures in these examinations greatly exceed the same in University Law examinations. These failures no doubt to some extent are owing to the raw element appearing in these examinations; yet I can make myself bold to say that a greater number of them can be clearly attributed to the existing system of percentage of marks. Say, if a candidate gets 30 p. c., i. e., the required percentage in each of the six papers set (which I think nearly three-fourths of those who appear do) he in order to pass the examination must get 50 p. c. for the District and 60 p. c. for the High Court of the whole total. The writer has known instances in which candidates are declared as plucked for not getting in the required total. And that is also by what number of "marks." By "marks" from ½ to 5. It can safely be premised that they are the victims of this present benign system. And then for not getting in this ½ to 5 "marks" he has to drudge for a full year at the sacrifice of time, health and money; and that, too to take his chance for the next year. I think it is high time for the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade to take up the question in the interest of these poor hundreds, and the rigour with which these examinations are at present carried on can only be lessened by his kind action in the matter, which really not only shall earn him the goodwill, but the everlasting blessings of this painstaking and hard-ridden class of students.—Yours, &c.,

M. J. W.

ACCORDING to a report from Constantinople numerous conversions of Gregorian and Catholic Christian Armenians to the faith of Islam have lately been occurring in the provinces of Asia Minor.

THE position of Lord Mayor of Manchester is one of great responsibility and dignity. The city has been very fortunate in its selection of chief magistrates, and the choice which the members of the Corporation have now unofficially made for next year is one that will not detract either from the importance or the popularity of the office. Alderman J. F. Roberts (says the *Manchester Guardian*) is one of the many excellent citizens we owe to Wales. He has for many years been closely connected with the Manchester trade; but whilst diligent in business, he has always recognised the claims that the community has upon the time and talents of those who are able to render service. In addition to many years' laborious work in the City Council, he has taken an important and generous part in the promotion of higher education in the Principality, and in the installation of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the Welsh University has witnessed the triumph of a cause which he had aided in its earlier as well as in its later stages. It is an interesting circumstance that the duties of Lady Mayoress will be discharged by his young est daughter, who was for a time a missionary in China, where she was the companion of her lamented brother, who is affectionately remembered in the annals of Christian endeavour as "Roberts of Tientsin." Alderman Roberts as Lord Mayor of Manchester will have the cordial goodwill of all those who rejoice in the integrity and rapidly increasing usefulness of our civic life.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

THE Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider this question having asked for a report from the Health Officer, in regard to the comparative nuisance likely to ensue from the adoption of either the incinerator or the transportation scheme of refuse, Dr. Weir has forwarded a report, in which he says:—

I would first refer to the question of nuisance, as questions were put to me in regard to the probable and relative nuisance from a system of transport by railway and from a system of incineration, which indicate an interpretation and understanding of the term "nuisance," not applied nor set forth in law. From the interrogatories put to me, it appeared that the term "nuisance" was used in the sense of a specific, and distinct injury or danger to health. This, I may venture to say, is a misapprehension of the conditions constituting and giving rise to nuisance, and of the nature of a nuisance itself. I cannot do better than refer to the definition of a nuisance in law as interpreted in the preliminary portion of the Municipal Law. A nuisance is therein defined as "any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance, or offence to the sense of sight, smelling, or hearing, or which is, or may be dangerous to life, or injurious to health or property." When I apply the term nuisance, I use it in the sense understood and defined in the Municipal Act. The question is a rather difficult one to give an opinion on, as it is difficult to appraise and to draw a comparison between the effect of nuisances of a totally different character. Up to a certain point, namely, the "tipping station in the case of railway transport and the place of incineration in the case of incineration, the nuisances would be the same in intensity and in character. The nuisance from both would be local in character. From these points the nuisances would be totally different.

In the case of the tipping station, I assume that the tipping station will be an open embankment. There will be in the fair weather a serious nuisance from the dust and light particles of organic matter blown about by the wind when the carts are tilted up and the "kutchra" is emptied over. From the old tipping station at Boree Bunder, in the old days when the kutchra was transported by railway to Cooria, there was an abominable nuisance, which was felt even in the harbour so far from the tipping station, when the wagons were being filled. It has to be remembered that the nuisance, whatever it may be, from the tipping station, will not be continuous. On the other hand, if the tipping station was placed in an enclosed shed, the nuisance would be much less. Practically, it need be nothing to take serious notice of from our point of view, but this is a totally different matter from the point of view of people whose interests or whose property may be affected. To place the tipping station in a shed would add considerably to the original expenditure.

In the case of incineration, I must form my opinion from the present incinerator. There is, undoubtedly, a nuisance from the present incinerator worked as the incinerator now is, against time and with a chimney not high enough. The incinerator is also, it must be admitted, unfavourably placed. Assuming that the destruction of a certain quantity of kutchra within a certain time by the incinerator at Bori Bunder was not necessary, I am of opinion that there would not, with a higher chimney, be an appreciable nuisance from the incinerator. Worked as the incinerator now is, and as it must now be worked to destroy a larger quantity of kutchra than can be destroyed without retarding and obstructing combustion, there is undoubtedly a nuisance from the vapours escaping from the chimney, and the impression be perceived within a radius of, say 200 yards all around. On the other hand, the nuisance from an incinerator on the Flats would not be more, nor probably so much as from a mill chimney, and as there are mills in the locality, the nuisance from the chimney of an incinerator would probably attract less attention than the clouds of dust and light refuse blown from the tipping station.

The matter shortly is this. It is possible, I believe, with a large expenditure of money, to have a tipping station without a serious nuisance, and also to have incineration without a serious nuisance.

I was asked some questions in regard to the probability of litigation on account of the nuisance from a tipping station or an incinerator on the Flats. My reply is this: Every practical man knows that in cases of nuisance litigation depends less on the gravity of the nuisance than on the means and litigiousness of the sufferers. If there is a litigious person owning property near either a tipping station or an incinerator, it may be taken for granted there will be litigation, for there will be, what may be described by those who wish to describe it as such, a nuisance from either a tipping station or an incinerator.

Nothing or no known, anything of practical sanitation or agriculture will be done to utilise some 2,000 cart-loads of the refuse—the products of the daily life and decomposition of the city life—can be disposed of without causing or creating some nuisance near the place of disposal. In my opinion the question ought to be looked at from a purely financial point of view, for, to hope to have a system from which there will not be some nuisance, in the opinion of some persons, is to hope for what is not attainable. To dispose of all the daily refuse of this city in a way which will not give rise to some nuisance, is totally impracticable, and even to profess to do it can only bring serious disappointment. Our defence would be, as it has always been in such cases, that the system was the best practicable, and that in carrying out the system the least possible or practicable nuisance was caused.

The question put to me. "The period during which kutchra can be further deposited on the Flats," is very indefinite. I cannot suppose that it means the period during which kutchra "can" be heaped up in mounds and carts "can" be taken up to the top of the mounds. If it is so, then the reply to that is this: the reclamation can go on so long as the carts can drag up the refuse, that is, for years. I take it however, to mean the period during which kutchra "can" be further deposited without endangering the health of the localities immediately around. I have for some four years repeatedly reported that the reclamation is a danger to the health of the localities around and the city generally, and in my opinion, it ought not to be continued any longer, being a danger to the public health. It is impossible to say when the danger will be greatest. It is now, and has been for several years, a danger—a danger that ought to be removed. The reclamation is a vast dung heap, made up of the rotten and rotting city refuse. I regard the reclamation as after the nuisances from absence of drainage the greatest local danger to the general health of the city. In conclusion I may point out that, if the refuse or kutchra removed from the city to the flats for reclamation, a large quantity is light litter which is not for agricultural purposes worth the cost of removal by railway to the distance of Coorla. The cheapest and readiest way of disposing of this litter would be by incineration.

Asked by Mr. Snow to report what would be the cost, approximately of the removal and disposal of the refuse, supposing a general scheme of incineration was resorted to on the flats. Dr. Weir, replied:—

Leaving out F and G Wards, the refuse of which can all be practically dealt with and disposed of in some way in these wards, the total daily quantity of incinerable refuse collected at present from A, B, C, D and E Wards may be taken at 1,100 cart-loads. Assuming that we can have the Flats and other low ground around, say within a radius of one mile from the incinerator station available for the deposit, during the next ten years, of the ashes produced by the incineration of the above quantity of refuse, the residue so resulting will be about 10 per cent., equal to 110 cart-loads a day, and to remove that, the following establishment of carts would be required. The cart would make six trips per day, so that 110 divided by 6 gives 18 carts.

18 cart drivers, at Rs. 9-8-0	Rs. 171	0 0
Feed of bullocks, 18 pairs + 4 for margin = 22, at Rs. 20	„ 440	0 0
Farrier and shoeing, at Re. 1	„ 22	0 0
Per mensem Rs.	633	0 0
Or per annum Rs.	7,596	0 0

This is merely cost of establishment. The cost of new buttocks and carts and allowance for stabling is not included, and I assume that the men working at the incinerator will load the ashes into the carts.

IT is stated that Sir Hercules Robinson has decided to take the title, on his elevation to the peerage, of Baron Rosmead of Rosmead, in the county of Westmeath, and of Tafelberg, in South Africa.

WRITING from Peking on July 20, a correspondent of the "North China Herald" says:—Matters transpire so rapidly in these days that they have become ancient history before we can get them chronicled. The Emperor lost his mother on the 18th of June and His Majesty has been paying daily visits to her remains for eleven days. After thirty-five days' lying in state, as it were, her remains will be taken to their temporary resting place at Haitien and thereafter interred in the family burying-place of the late Prince Chun—the Seventh Prince—her husband. The Emperor's mother is said to have died suddenly of anger caused by the unkind treatment meted out to her by her sister the Empress-Dowager. She had been remonstrating with the latter upon her long residence at the Eho Park, thus compelling the Emperor to wait upon her so continuously to the neglect of affairs of State. The Empress-Dowager would not brook this reproach and, as a punishment, deprived her sister of her sedan chair and she was therefore obliged to return from the Eho Park in a common cart—hence her death from pent-up rage next day. Such is the story as related here by those who ought to know. It has caused some estrangement between the Emperor and Empress-Dowager.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, Dr. P. Peterson, President, in the chair. There were also present:—Drs. J. Gerson Da Cunha, Atmaram Pandurang, and D. A. De Monte. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jussabhai, Professor H. M. Bhadkamkar, Messrs. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, S. T. Bhandare, K. R. Kama, R. P. Karkaria, Camrudin Amrudin, A. H. Nazar, Archibald Constable, Murarji Gokuldas Dewji, Dr. Nishikant, and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Dr. Nishikant then read a paper on Mrichchakatika in the Sanskrit drama by Sudraka, of which the following is an abstract:—

The Indian drama like every other drama in the world had its origin in cult or worship. Hymns with mimic music and dances were chanted round the sacrificial altars in the Rig Veda. Even heroic songs are to be occasionally found in the Vedas under the different names of Itiha Itihasa, Gatha Akshayana, &c. Dialogue, an essential property of drama, is also not wanting, i.e., the dialogue between Yama and Yami in the Rig Veda (X. 10). These instances of dialogue are given from the Brahmanas Upanishads, the Mahabharata, and the Ranayanam. Thus in the earlier phases of Sanskrit literature we find already foreshadowed all the chief elements which constitute drama—song, mimic music, dance, and dialogue. It only needed now some new force or forces to combine all those various elements and to produce out of them that species of literature which we call drama. The first of these forces seemed to be (1) the great ethical and religious reformation initiated by Buddha Sakyasinha, and (2) the expedition of Alexander the Great and the consequent contact of the Hindoo mind with the arts and literature of Greece. The fermentation caused in the thoughts and feelings, the manners and customs, of the Indians by the Buddhist Reformation was very great indeed, and for the first time the Indians became conscious of higher powers than were needed only to chant sweet lyrics full of freshness and naivete, or to compose special dialogues recounting deeds of heroic valour and manly courage. Revolution and reformation are always, more or less, attended by struggle, and struggle is an essential element of the dramatic arc. Selenkos Nikator, we know, gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta Megasthenes at the end of the third century before Christ, passed five years at Pataliputra, and wrote, we know, from what fragments have come down to us of his works, that his relations with the natives of this country were very intimate. In fact during the three to four centuries between the expedition of Alexander the Great and the birth of Christ the intercourse between the Greeks and the Hindoos must have been very close and very constant. About the beginning of the Christian era we read of a Greco-Bactrian kingdom founded in Bactria, whose powerful monarch like Menander (Milinda) and Kanerki (Ranishka), extended their power sometimes over Cashmere, Punjab, and Guzerat. Professor Weber's theory that the Indians might have been prompted to real dramatic compositions by the sight of Greek plays is, therefore, not to be summarily set aside. The very Sanskrit word for a stage curtain is called "yavnika" i.e, something belonging to or borrowed from the "Yavnas" or the Ionians. Thus, under the powerful influence of the Buddhist reformation and of the Greek arts, the Indian drama became a "fait accompli," in all likelihood already in the second century before Christ, to which our native Indian authorities usually refer this play. The mention, however, of the coin "Nanaka," which is attributed to the Græco-Bactrian King Kanishka and the flourishing state of Buddhism as depicted in this play lead some competent Orientalists to draw the conclusion that this drama cannot possibly have been written before the second century after Christ. On the other hand, the significant fact, that the heroes and the Mahabharata and of the Ramayana are repeated ad nauseum in the play, while those of the Puranas are not mentioned at all, leads Professor Wilson to draw the inference that the Mricchakatikam was written before the Puranas had come into existence. Thus the chronology of this drama still remains an open question as that of the majority of other dramas and of Sanskrit works in general. Whatever that may be, most authorities are at least unanimous so far that of all the Indian dramas the Mricchakatikam is not only the most ancient, but also the most interesting, as far as a knowledge of the peculiar manners and customs, habits and ways, virtues and vices of a certain age and society is concerned. The Mricchatikam is a sort of looking glass for the age and society it depicts in the same sense as some of the romances of Dickens and Balzac are for the peculiar social manners and customs, virtues and vices of the Enish and the French during certain period of their growth and development. In spite of its strong realistic tendencies it is a romantic drama, a mixture of the tragical and the comical of phantasy and real life, a class which is a peculiar creation of the ancient Hindus and of the modern Europeans, but was entirely unknown to the Greeks and the Romans.

Although the characters of the play, the lecturer said that the characters of Charudatta is as ideal as any that has ever been conceived by a dramatist. And yet this ideal man loves and is loved by a hetaera called Vasantasina. Vasantasina, though belonging to such a class and a profession, is still treated by all with an amount of respect and consideration which is rather puzzling to us from our present notions of morality. But we should not judge other times and other races from our own particular standpoint. There was a class of such women in ancient Greece, and no less a man than Socrates used to visit one of these women, called Theodota, to hold ethical and philosophical discussions. The beautiful, and highly cultivated Aspasia was a hetaera, and she was the friend and wife of Pericles, the statesman, the orator, and the patriot. In our own days, the school of French novelists have, however, to a considerable boldly Monsieur Zola, deck their "demimonde" heroines with exactly similar virtues and perfections as the author of the "Mrichakatikam has done his. Since in this play, the heroine "Vasantasina" is the very "beau ideal" of disinterestedness, of love, fidelity, devotion, and of all imaginable moral excellence.

The character of "Sarvilaka, the Brahmin thief and the political agitator, offer some traits that are particularly Indian. When trying to break into the house of Charudatta, he reasons and speculates on the bricks and mortar of the wall, the various forms which the hole should take, of a lotus-flower, of the sun, of a phase of the moon, or of a pond or watering-jug, just as if he were solving some subtle problems of the Sankhya philosophy! Sarvilaka is evidently of good family, and a man of some political importance, judging by the highly distinguished part he plays in overthrowing the old dynasty of the King Palaka and in setting up a new one of the shepherd Ahyaka. And yet this Brahmin of good birth and social distinction is a rank thief who breaks into the house of Charudatta and steals away the golden casket he finds there—to do what? To gain the love of a courtesan! In this way this holy Brahm in combines in his own person most of the principal vices which are usually held to be disgraceful in human society. A priestly birth and pious breeding are, therefore, no more successful in keeping down some of the worst propensities of our nature in India than they are in Europe, where sons of clergymen not unfrequently turn out to be rabid sceptics and notorious scamps. Human nature is more or less, the same all the world over!

An ignorant, wicked, and blood-thirsty ruffian like Samasahanaka, the king's brother-in-law, is to be found in every age and in every land. He is quite typical. Such weeds grow in every soil, from Great Britain to British India. Prince Rotem in Shakespear's "Cymbeline" is a similar prototype; Iago in Othello, and Marinelli in Lessing's "Emilia Galotti." There is quite a legion of them in Hyderabad and in all the Native States. "A character so utterly contemptible, says Wilson, "has perhaps been scarcely ever delineated. . . . . He is an excellent example of a genus too common in every age in Asia, whose princes have been educated by sloth and servility, and have been ordinarily taught to cherish no principle but that of selfish qualification."

The character of Maitreya, the friend and companion of Charudatta, has nothing very original. In the history of the European drama we have such characters in the Kent of Shakespeare and in the Justus Alf Mai of Lessing. Like them Maitreya is equally true, devoted and affectionate, and yet with an occasional mixture of the buffoon and the parasite, which gives him in this piece the role of what the Spaniards call a Gracioso. He is cunning yet naive. The realism of his character comes out in his rather too frequent allusions to dishes and drinks, while his idealism consists solely in loving and in being true to Charudatta whom he idolises with all the devotion and tenderness of a poodle.

The Vita, i.e., the Parasite and Mosabeh of Samasthanaka is a character well-known in every country, where there has been some form of aristocracy. There are whole shoals of them in Hyderabad and all the Native States. It was very common in Europe in the Feudal times. Even so late as the 16th century, we find the Vita Triboulet in the brilliant Court of Francis I. Although it is a badge of his tribes to say "Yes" to all that his master desires, yet the Vita in this drama, will by no means whatever consent to kill Vasantasima even when Samasthanaka points out that it was utterly impossible that anybody should see or know anything about it. He replies in the following terms:—

"Pasyntl mam dasadesoh vanadivatascha,
Chandrasha diptakiranasch divakaro ayam,
Dharmanl laucha gaganancha tathan taratma,
Bhumi tatha sukrita dushkrita sakshichuta."

"Me see the ten quarters, the gods of the forests, the moon yonder, sun dazzling beams, Yama and Vyan, the sky, the inward soul: yea this earth, the eternal witness of all good and bad deeds."

A character like that of 'Aryaka' is almost unique in the dramatic literature of India, where a simple shepherd with no pretensions to birth or extraordinary talents is raised to the throne by a revolution amongst the people. The relation of 'Aryaka' and 'Palaka' has no doubt some resemblance to that of "Krishna Kansa" or of Jesus and Herod. Some European Orientalists have from this drawn the conclusion that the story of the Gospels must have been translated quite early into India, and this episode of 'Aryaka and Palaka' in the oldest Sanskrit drama is nothing but an Indian version of the same. But it is impossible not to notice this difference, that while both in the case of Krishna and of Jesus, the question of divinity and of miraculous powers plays a very important part, there is no trace whatever of any of these elements in the simple political character, which Aryaka plays in the "Mrichakatikam. He is here a democrat, an idol of the people, and is raised to the highest political power by men who certainly did not belong, without a few exceptions, to the aristocracy of the land. Such characters as Aryaka are, however, common enough in Europe, where "political interest occupy" such a prominent place.

A character like that of "Sameahaka" is common to Christian as well as Buddhist countries. He has been a servant in the house of "Charudatta," and was discharged when his master's affairs took a bad turn. He then made an effort to live by gambling, but with such ill success that he was once kept from prison only through the munificence of "Vasantasina." This act he never forgot." After passing through some more reverses he is heard of again in the beginning of the VIII. Act, when he sings the famous verses which constitute the essential tenets of Buddhism, and which, in Professor Wilson's translation run thus:—

"Be virtue friends your only store,
And restless appetite restrain,
Beat meditations drum and sore,
Your watch against each sense maintain," etc.

The generous conduct of Samvahaka at the end of the same Act when he saves the life, or rather helps to revive poor Vasantasina, whom the wicked Samasthanaka has just strangled, wins our sympathies for him and for the religion which inspired his actions. He has, after passing through different phases of errors, worldliness, at last become a veritable Sramana or a true saint, like St. Paul and St. Augustine, St. Francis and St. Xavier!

After giving some highly interesting details about the two "Chandala," or the royal executioners of these days, the Doctor concluded: "I have now passed in review almost all the chief characters of the Mrichakatikam, and in a second paper I hope to give you an argument of this play, an analysis of each act, translations, and recitation of all the best passages. Nothing but a cursory review was possible under the circumstances. This drama is divided into ten acts, quite equal to at least three dramas of Sesetylos, Sophocles, and Euripides. Like its rivers and mountains, forests and prairies, everything in India is on a grand scale, even its dramas. All these ten acts are almost equally interesting—not the least of them all is the act which brings to light some curious details about the courts of justice as they were in vogue in ancient India. Even then the quibblings and quiddities of the legal profession, "the glorious uncertainties of law," were as notorious as they are now. From the course of legal proceedings about "Charudatta" we see how even then it was easy to be led by mere appearances to condemn a perfectly innocent man and to let go the truly culpable. News soon arrives that the wife of "Charudatta" is about to ascend a funeral pile and burn herself. How could the devoted Hindu wife bear to live after the death and disgrace of her husband? A Shakespeare would probably have got "Charudatta" hanged or impaled, but the Hindu poet cannot do that. In art, in drama, the ideal justice must triumph at last. To everyone shall be given what he or she deserves. No doubt, the realities of this workday world are often very different, but in art, in the sphere of the ideal, says the Hindu, the artist and the poet has a right to anticipate and represent ideal possibilities, which, it is our fervent hope and sincere faith, will be actual realities either here or in a better world to come. And so "Charudatta" is not only not impaled as the King Palaka had summarily ordained, but comes out of all these trials and sufferings with his reputation for honesty and innocence more firmly established than ever, returned to his wife and child, to his beloved Vasuntasina, whom the newly-elected King Aryaka gives unto him as his own wife, and to the best, though not least, reward of wealth and position by being appointed as the Governor of Kukavati on the banks of the river Vena. Thus ends the Maceitbakatikamas every other Hindu drama, in joy, peace, and reconciliation. The Hindu drama, begins with a prayer to the divinity, called Nandi, and ends with a benedictory formula, called the Bharat Vakyam. The "Bhorotho Vokyam in this drama, is as follows:—

Khirinya samtu gave bhavtu vasmati sarvasampanna
Parjannya kalavarsh sakla janamanondudino vanuti valah
Modantam Janmabhajah sataabhimata Brahmana samtu samsta.
Srimatah, pantu prilolm prasahhitaripavoh dharmamshtharta bhupa,

"May cows give milk in abundance; may the earth be full of all kinds of grain; may clouds pour down in season; may winds blow and diffuse gladness into the hearts of all people; may all creatures rejoice; may Brahmins be received with due respect; may good men prosper; and may kings endow with justice and self-control reign over their earth."

The honorary secretary made remarks on the paper, and moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Nashikant for the interesting paper he had read.

The president with a few observations put the vote to the meeting, and it was carried by acclamation.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, July 29th, says:—Advices from Pakhoi, East Coast, and particularly from Tonquin, continuing very favourable, especially for Nos. 20 and 12, indents therefrom poured in at a time when unsold stock on spot of these two counts appeared comparatively very sparse, and consequently dealers to secure execution of their orders advanced their views about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1 for No. 20, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ for No. 12. Holders, though overweighted not so much with spot goods as with forward speculative purchases, said they have been effected so very far forward as to be cleared during the early months of next year, and effected at rates very much on a level with the highest ruling here, lost no opportunities to sell, and took the utmost advantage that they could of the position of dealers, and at the present advance sold not only spot goods very largely, but also, on the strength of sold but uncleared goods remaining in hand, disposed of much of goods afloat and to arrive as spot goods. So much for Nos. 20 and 12. Nos. 10 and 16 being in fair supply, have not risen much in prices. At pretty much the same prices as ruled during the previous fortnight they have been only in moder

country, and this has constituted his permanent unpopularity at the Tsung li Yamen with its shackles of immemorial traditions and its daily diet of ancient classics.

The Viceroy of the province of which Tientsin is the capital and seat of government believes thoroughly in the Press, now; and in an interview which the writer had with his Excellency at his Yamen he inquired minutely into the character and services of the great London journals. It was something new to him to learn that the paper very frequently directed the policy of the Cabinet upon great issues. That, clearly, was scarcely Li Hung Chang's view of journalism. He did not say so, but he implied that the China model is something quite different. "Our method," he implied, "is to tell our papers what to tell the people." But when I remarked, in reply, that the British people are also capable of thinking for themselves, his mind swinging down into the south riddled with sedition, he quickly replied, "And newspapers cause them to do what is right?"

"Precisely." "And against the bad advice of wicked men?" Exactly." Li evidently had in his mind the bad men not only in the south and central provinces, but nearer home in Peking itself. He was astonished to learn that the papers in England pay no tribute to the Ministry, nor the Ministry pay for the circulation of their "views" or edicts.

Formerly it was extremely difficult—indeed, it at proved impossible—to obtain an interview with the great Chinese Imperial Chancellor. Strangers came, knocked at his doors, and were sent away as they came. The Viceroy lived in a permanent state of defence. He distrusted the American and German and Englishman alike. In the idiom of the country, he believed the object of every European visitor was "squeeze" to obtain something at his expense; but his mind was too open to remain proof against all advances. It is a humorous mind, and the humour of it was shown when, on being summoned to the capital—as he believed, to lose his head—he went with an army of 10,000 horse and foot, and sat down outside the city walls. "Treated," obtained further power and returned with his head safe. When he realised the harmlessness of the travelling correspondent, and saw how such a man might sow seeds of useful knowledge in his track, the viceroy no longer replied "Not at home." But what did he do with his visitor? Here again the sly humour of his mind would come out. He interviewed the interviewer. Finally, he threw suspicion to the dogs, and has ever since this intellectual emancipation recognised and used the power of the Press. At the conference already alluded to, Li Hung Chang, in American fashion, "spread himself out." He answered questions exactly as he desired they should be answered. He asked questions because, as they say in Parliament, they "arose out of" others, and he desired information. It might, indeed, have been called "a smoking interview." We all smoked: the Viceroy, chibouk and cigarette alternately; the interpreter smoked, and the doors, to the Yamen, however, must have patience behind at the gates, and it will be so for those who may wish his Excellency here. It is, no doubt, a relief to cross safely the steaming morass of seemingly indispensable filth which moats the Palace at Peking. But once in the waiting-room, it behoves the visitor to take no account of time. He sits in a semi-European chamber, round which runs a bench, with stoves here and there beneath. This bench is upholstered in a tattered red cloth, and the walls are hung with dog's-eared paper of a pattern such as an English house-keeper would so eject for a garret or a box-room. The Audience Chamber used by the Viceroy is a comfortable "English" apartment, with a long table concealed beneath an Oxford-street cloth; comfortable chairs, with a big circular-backed one for the Viceroy himself. Upon the walls are several English prints, and a portrait of "Chinese Gordon," his old friend of other days. Tea relieved the conversation, which on the Viceroy's side studiously aimed at putting the "China case" fully and well. Then came the bottle of audience champagne. The glasses were filled with a still—a lifelessly still amber liquid. At a sign from the host, the visitor and interpreter just touch the glass, and the flies become noisy with a new and otherwise tasteless unemotional and undistinguishable beverage. There is more conversation, more smoke, the Viceroy now taking up his chibouk, which an attendant brings directly and lights upon one knee. But the champagne is not to be drunk, and, tradition declares, is returned to the bottle at the end of the audience, there to await the next ceremony requiring its ghostly service.

Li Hung Chang personally, as already suggested, is a son of Anak. The face paints a bold strength and intelligence. But is it almost an English complexion, and its form and expression might fit some grizzled veteran at Greenwich or Chelsea. The Viceroy, as a sign of greatness, wears his finger nails uncut or trimmed to the form of an eagle's claws. His voice is musical, and his smile sweet to see. Li is believed to be a big millionaire. He is certainly very wealthy; but China is a country where wealth has to be concealed. It carries a penalty of taxation. You may almost at any time pass a squalid house whose occupant is worth a million taels. Much usance hath made Li Hung Chang cautious, even despite his primier position. Hitherto, or for some years, he has shown a marked preference for Germans. Tientsin is full of Teutons in the pay of the Central Government. The best club in the town is German. The first European on the cumoun! owes fealty to the young man of Berlin. What will happen after Li has "done London" remains to be seen.—"Westminster Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to day for Karachee; with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs Purmanund as cabine and 65 deck passengers.

THE Assiatic S. N. Co s s s Nadir 2042 tons, captain W. J. Crabbin, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, (19th July) via coast ports brought a general cargo and one deck passengers.

THE s s Kirkdale, 1,858 tons, captain J. McCambridge which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Liverpool (17th July) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes Forbes and Co.

THE s s Echuca, 1,735 tons, Captain A W Bond, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Akyab (29th July) via Rangoon, brought a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Italian steamer Arheme, captain Vernengo Domenico sailing to-day for Genoa:—Mr T A Walsh, Mr S M Shiragi, Mr M Keshicbass, Mr Fritz Speller Mr L B N Anderson, Mr Fi Fontana, Mr F Barne and Mr Mitchell.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s.s. Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain J. F. Jephson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Mr. Chuganlal Mr. N. B. Tachazia and four deck. From Melbourne — Brig-General A Turner. From Sydney—Lieut Ade V. Wellonghby Osborne. From Colombo—Captain Lloyd Williams Mr. D P D Badwarth and two deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	22-8	M M & Co
B	C Drummond	1272	Crockatt	Marseilles	22	B P Muir & Co
D	Kohnes	1735	Bond	Karachi	27-8	F M & Co
F	Hydaspes	1912	Barcham	China	20-8	P & O S N Co
G	Patna	1161	Jacob	Gulf	20-8	M M & Co
H	Tennasserim	1860	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
H	& J H M S Medala	745	Goodridge	R N		Royal Navy
K	Baron Belhaven	1482	Abbott	Dunkirk		F M & Co
M	Brahmani	521	Rudro			Shepherd & Co
N	Courland	760	Miles	Natal	18-8	D Abdoola
O	Kirkdale	1858	Cambridge	Liverpool		P Fortes & Co
Q	P Mercury	3091	Hillen	Belfast	24-8	K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ..... 47 Adam ... Karachi ...18-8 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Ricardo	1466	Rocleton			M M & Co
3	Archimede	1820	Lomellino	Genoa	15-8	N G Italiano
4	Shannon	260	Crews	Aden	26-8	P & O S N Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Tidcock	China	20-8	P & O S N Co
6	Oriental	3171	Veale	London	21-8	P & O Co
7	Tamara	782	Russell	Karachi	19-8	M M & Co
8	Manda V Inhe	2 44	Fellner	Kobe	21-8	A Lloyds
9	Nadir	2411	Crabbin	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
10	Bar ca	1966	Schmidt	Calcutta	19-8	J M & Co
12	Imaum	2709	Pimberthy	Harve		E Bares
13	Matiana	2263	Allen	Calcutta		M M & Co
15	Arthur Head	1497	Lennard	apan	18-8	K N & Co
16	Jupiter	2199	Nalle	N F	18-8	Bombay Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Naderi ..... 1878 ..... Raflin ..... B & P S N Co.

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 48s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 48s. of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander	Destination.
17	Langkat	Rost	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.
" Archimede, Verenge, for Genoa.

The following vessels cleared for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sirenna, for London, &c.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Nadir, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. FERDINAND RANWEZ has used the Rontgen rays to detect mineral matters added to saffron as adulterants. Such are barium sulphate and potassium nitrate, and large percentages are employed. His plan was to wrap a gelatino-bromide plate in black paper, place the saffron upon this, on the same side as the sensitive film, then allow the rays to act for four minutes; developing and fixing afterwards in the usual manner. The foreign matter is sharply indicated in the photograph. Full particulars of the process will be found in the "Annales de Pharmacie." It would seem that the Rontgen rays might be useful in detecting many adulterants of a mineral nature in vegetable substances.

The American journal "Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review" has a report of Professor Conn, on the bacteriology of milk, which has been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Examinations of milk at various places in the States show the presence in milk of 330,000 to 9,000,000 microbes per ounce. The milk supply of Boston showed 135,000,000 microbes per ounce; and we may add that the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal lately reported that a young man caught tuberculosis or consumption from the milk of cows tainted with the disease. Two persons employed in making butter from the same cows, and who drank their milk were also infected by the disease. There is a remedy for this evil, namely, to "Pasteurise" all the milk sold, and the sooner it is done the better.

The "Zopherus melicanus" is the only known species of the American beetle that has strength enough in its mandibles to cut metal—a fact accidentally discovered by F. W. Devoe. Specimens of the beetle sent from Brazil were confined by him in a jar with a pewter top, and in less than 48 hours they had cut holes in the metal and got their heads out.

The bees of the Philippine Island from the coast near Manila is so like the pebbles on the beach as to be easily mistaken for them. It is about an inch or less in length, is of a pebbly colour, varying from clear to drab, and is often marked with parallel lines resembling agate. Moreover, it is so hard as to clink when struck, and can be cut with difficulty with a knife.

According to Mr. R. T. Hill, an American geographer, the North American Cordilleras terminate with the line of Mexican volcanoes west of Vera Cruz; and the Andes of South America terminate south of the Isthmus of Panama. Central America is to be associated with the transverse deformation of the Antilles, which lie on east and west corrugations and have been isolated since their formation.

A large atlas of the Pacific Ocean has been issued by the Deutsche Seewarte at Hamburg, under the direction of Dr. Neumayer. Sailing directions to accompany the atlas are also in the press. The Seewarte has also published an atlas and sailing directions for the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. These publications are not only useful to navigators, but to meteorologists, as they give the general meteorological conditions of the oceans.

Professor Hamy, successor to Quatrefages, the famous French anthropologist, has been studying the American aborigines, and finds that both they and the Malays are offshoots of the Mongolian variety of mankind. He groups in one the mysterious "mound-builders" of the Ohio and other Eastern States, the cliff-dwellers, and the Pueblo Indians of the South-West. This group, according to him, is brachycephalic, or broad-headed, short of stature, with a narrow nose and prominent cheekbones. This conclusion is, however, at variance with those of Virchow, Boas, and Matthews, and, moreover, Dr. Brinton affirms that the shape of the skull among the American natives is as various as it is among Europeans, and that no classification of stocks can be founded on it.

Fragments of reeds used as torches by the American Indians have been found by Mr. H. C. Mercer along with remains of the megalonyx, a giant sloth of the Pleistocene age in the basin of Lake Chapman plain, U. S., but this does not prove that American man existed in the Pleistocene age, as the sloth may have survived into later ages.

We are glad to observe that a long felt want is about to be supplied through the publication of an exhaustive treatise on submarine telegraphy in all its branches. It is strange that, although England is the cradle of the submarine telegraph and most of the world's cables have been made on the Thames, no book worthy of the subject has appeared there. France, where cables have only been made of recent years, has, on the other hand, a technical work of some merit, drawn chiefly from English sources. The forthcoming book is by Mr. Charles Bright, C. E., F. R. S. E., the well-known telegraph engineer, the promises to be a standard work. As a son of the late Sir Charles Bright, who laid the first Atlantic cable, Mr. Bright has access to books and documents which have enabled him to give the true history of submarine telegraphy, and his practical and theoretical experience befit him for the technical part of his theme. Indeed, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find one better qualified for the task he has undertaken. The publishers will be Messrs. Crosby, Lockwood, and Co., and first subscribers will, we understand, obtain the book at lower terms.

Oscar Tomare, Prince of Bora Bora, one of the largest of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific, like a great many of the Princes of the South Sea Islands, has been educated in Scotland, and chiefly at Edinburgh University. He is now in America, on his way home, and is a confirmed cyclist and a student of science as well as art, political economy, and other matters. Nephew of the celebrated Pomare, the last native ruler of Tahiti, and cousin of Queen Mamea of Raiahtea, he is 25 years old, and of handsome appearance. He intends to introduce the bicycle into Bora Bora, and, according to an American scientific journal, thinks it will be funny to see a "lot of men and women with nothing on but pareus (native body cloths) riding round under the banana trees."

The volcano Popocatepetl has now been surveyed for a railway, which will start from Tlamacus, and connect with the Interoceanic Railway. The new line will facilitate the export of sulphur, and permit tourists to ascend to the summit, which is 18,000 feet above the sea.

If inventions continue to multiply at the present rate, the day may speedily come when man will have to sit with folded arms while his work and even his pleasures are turned out for him by nickel in the slot devices. Science has lately given us a marvel in the shape of a card-counting machine. Two of the most interesting automata now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the Government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines were made in Connecticut, and the two are capable of counting 500,000 cards in ten hours and wrapping and tying the same in packages of twenty-five each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long "fingers" which come up from below, and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping paper in exactly the right spot. Other parts of the machine twine the paper around the pack of cards and then a "thumb" presses over the spot where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown upon a carry belt ready for delivery.

For many years past we have kdown that a jet of steam is the best cleanser we have for any utensils or implements—such as thoseu sed in the dairy—in which dangerous bacteria may be lurking. It appears that in the near future we may find it one of the best and most effective of insecticides for clearing plants of these pests. At the experimental farm attached to the University of California, Professor Woodbridge has just been making some very interesting experiments on the subject. It has been customary there to cover the tree with a canvas tent, under which it has been treated with a spray and bath of hydrocyanic acid gas, but the cost of this treatment has been from 2s. to 5s. per tree, which has been prohibitive. In the experiments to which we refer, the tent is still used, but instead of the gas, steam is rapidly whisked from a jet amongst the foliage at a temperature of 120 deg. Fahr. This has been found to effectively clear off insect pests with great rapidity, while no damage is done to the trees if the steam is not allowed to be over 125 deg. and if the jet is briskly handled. The cost is only 1d. to 3d. per tree. The experiments have been made chiefly with orange and lemon trees up to now; but it is believed that the system will prove equally successful with an enormous number of other plants, and that in the future it will have a very wide application.

E. A. DeSchweinitz and M. Dorset find that the amount of crude fat in tubercle bacilli (see Ph. J. [4], 1, 179) is about 37 per cent. of the weight of the dried germs. The fat, about 3-5 gm. of which was extracted from the microbes, yielded a hard soap on saponification with sodium hydroxide, and proved to be principally a glyceride of palmitic acid. In addition, it contains a minute amount of the glyceride of a volatile fatty acid, to which tuberculosis cultures owe their characteristic odour, and very small amounts of lauric acid (?) and an acid with an unusually high melting point, having apparently a larger carbon content than any acid previously noted in plants.

The southern declination of Brooks's comet renders observations of it rather difficult. The next perihelion passage is estimated to be on November 4, and the position on July 31 will be R. A. 22 hours 33 min. 39 sec., S. Dec. 18 deg. 27 min. 52 sec., brightness increasing. Those who have a good open view of the southern sky will have the best opportunities of seeing the comet, and for many reasons it is specially worthy of attention.

In two libel actions brought by Sir A. Mackenzie, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, against the *Saturday Review* and the *Figaro*, the jury found verdicts for the plaintiff, with £400 and 30gs. damages respectively.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	85	55	82	59	89	48	82	69
Monday, August 17	0	10	0	57	0	11	0	71
Total	85	65	83	56	89	59	83	30
Total fall to Aug. 17, 1895	55	31	47	49	47	93	41	61
Total fall to Aug. 17, 1894	61	34	51	41	52	29	46	11

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	50	4
August 15th	9	15
Total	259	19

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on 16th August, 1896.

	Ghee kothi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previous Total	22	81	14	95	16	45
Rainfall on 16th Aug.	0	56	0	40	2	71
Total up to date	23	37	15	35	19	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Colaba standard, reduced to the same temperature (62° Fahr.) and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 46°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·566	S E	7	93·7	81·0	76	..	2·60	+2·01
Agra	29·534	S W	3	95·2	87·2	87	0·26	10·54	−7·62
Cawnpore	29·534	S S E	3	95·3	82·1	87	..	9·42	..
Allahabad	29·535	W S W	3	93·6	79·8	91	0·02	16·30	−7·23
Jhansi	29·567	W S W	1	90·1	79·2	83	0·03	26·53	+3·29
Jacobabad	29·476	S	5	109·1	87·5	39	..	1·85	−0·10
Karachi	29·520	W S W	14	82·3	75·9	100	2·30	11·87	+0·73
Joypore	29·594	E N E	3	88·1	76·4	94	1·19	11·01	−0·07
Ajmere	29·613	W	3	87·4	76·1	91	0·07	23·50	+10·31
Deesa	29·604	S S W	17	86·7	75·9	97	0·14	24·33	+6·60
Ahmedabad	29·624	S	4	83·2	75·8	90	0·28	30·40	..
Bhuj	29·531	W S W	14	79·3	73·4	93	0·72	18·21	+8·03
Rajkot	29·624	S W	18	76·4	73·7	91	2·20	30·30	+16·85
Veraval	29·692	W S W	23	78·8	74·8	91	0·20	16·83	..
Nocontoh	29·649	S W	13	83·8	73·5	96	0·02	27·24	+8·38
Ratnagiri	29·674	S W	6	83·2	76·6	84	0·02	23·17	+3·38
Sangor	29·98	W S W	5	83·7	74·1	84	0·13	31·11	+0·15
Jubbulpore	29·622	W S W	3	84·4	75·6	86	0·25	56·24	+20·6
Hoshangabad	29·663	S W	6	86·5	73·6	81	0·02	28·47	+3·84
Khandwa	29·683	W	6	87·7	73·6	82	0·05	30·3	+11·91
Raipur	29·653	S W	9	84·8	76·6	90	0·83	50·33	+17·93
Nagpur	29·654	W S W	11	86·7	76·1	89	0·01	11·97	+13·5
Amraoti	29·687	W S W	8	86·6	74·8	90	0·0	25·43	+5·41
Akola	29·683	W N W	6	87·4	71·7	80	0·0	24·57	+3·9
Surat	29·676	W	6	85·5	75·6	84	0·05	40·46	+..15
Malegaon	29·701	W S W	12	85·1	71·2	89	0·71	22·93	+10·93
Bombay	29·65	W S W	22	80·4	76·2	86	0·68	84·25	+30·46
Poona	29·765	S W	15	79·6	68·9	88	0·32	25·35	+11·80
Ahmednagar	29·740	W S W	12	80·8	67·4	79	..	11·84	..
Aurangabad	29·751	S W	8	82·8	67·2	81	1·35	20·23	..
Sholapur	29·711	S W	14	84·8	69·0	75	..	9·75	−7·57
Ratnagiri	29·769	W S W	11	83·0	75·4	91	0·4	62·81	− 8·51
Belgaum	29·837	W S W	9	81·4	69·2	87	0·4	42·84	+20·12
Goa	29·845	W	10	82·0	74·4	91	0·9	63·95	..
Karwar	29·864	S W	8	80·1	75·0	90	1·15	117·3	+6·9
Mangalore	29·903	N W	18	87·8	72·4	90	0·18	109·42	+25·37
Calicut	29·902	N W	7	85·7	76·0	86	0·01	86·70	+12·2
Cochin	29·964	W	4	86·7	74·7	87	0·0	72·6	+4·75
Bangalore	29·851	W S W	13	80·7	64·3	8	..	6·47	−1·7
Secunderabad	29·732	W	13	85·8	70·9	79	0·1	16·26	+ ·16
Masulipatam	29·740	W N W	9	92·1	72·3	73	..	10·10	+0·65
Bellary	29·814	W	11	90·2	73·7	64	..	2·8	−4·21
Cuddapah	29·796	W	6	93·1	71·9	71	..	10·9	−1·52
Madras	29·798	W N W	7	97·5	78·5	62	..	7·70	−0·70
Coimbatore	29·860	S W	7	85·9	72·3	84	..	7·95	+1·61
Trichinopoly	29·817	W	7	101·1	79·3	55	..	0·74	−4·31
Negapatam	29·812	W	10	100·5	77·9	64	..	3·08	−3·33
Colombo	29·740	W	11	87·0	79·0	79	..	1·57	−2·64
Aden	29·982	S	9	91·3	82·3	61	..	0·1	−0·19

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·69 (86·52); G T H=0·67 (85·59); the G H=0·71 (87·29); G D=(81·93 21).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat, India, Berar and at Khandva, Hoshangabad, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Karwar and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gale winds are seen. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore and Jeypore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Bombay and Bangalore. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Veraval, 24 at Rajkot and Deesa, 22 at Bangalore and Ahmednagar, 20 at Malegaon and 16 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Agra, Allahabad, and Jacobabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and largely so a Negapatam and Jacobabad. The minimum temperature is in large excess at Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64 at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts, except the Punjab, Indus Valley, and the greater part of the Madras Presidency, where they are almost clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Rajkot and Karachi (2·30") between one and two inches at Ahmednagar and Karwar, about an inch at Goa, Belgaum and Jeypore, and light to modrate showers at agra, Allahabad, Deesa Ahmedabad, Veraval, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Secunderabad. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has filled considerably, and now a small residual area of abnormally low pressure lies over Lower Sinde and Cutch, where the weather is unsettled and rain is to be expected in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is weak and is two-thirds of its average, while that between Bombay and Karwar exceeds its normal, thereby showing conditions favourable for light to moderate showers on that coast. Light local showers are probable over the greater part of the country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th August, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·674
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·3
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	91·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees 80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 256
Fall of Rain	0·71
Total fall during month	18·67
year	33·39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th Aug. From midnight to midnight.	0·12

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan MacAllister s—1 case whisky, Phillips and Co; 40 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of London s—2 cases whisky, Treacher and Co.
Clan Gordon s—2 cases whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Edendale s—5 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 52 cases confectionary, etc, Latham and Co.
Oriental s—14 cases blacking 1 case perfumed spirit, D Cawasjee; 10 cases cutlery, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 13 cases essence, provisions etc, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—0 cases polished plate glass, Abiool Hussain Karimjee.
Locksley Hall s—10 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Archemede s—5 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 60 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 55 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s—6 cases geneva Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Locksley Hall s—15 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co,

FROM HAMBURG.

Solsenfels s—9 cases glassware, Mahomed Ebram and Co; 92 bales writing papers, S A S Dawood; 2 cases glassware, J Berktoolet; 8 cases colognewater, S Lledlur; 3 cases lampware, J. Rahimtoola 9 cases glassware H H Fazall; 64 cases glassware, S M Fazall.
Raventhaler s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Baroda s—30 drums methylated spirit, H Visram.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ranenthaler s—20 bales lique p per, S H Fraser and Sons.
Stolzenfels s—112 cases glassware, G H Guilla; 150 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 23 cases glassware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 70 cases glassware, Cassum Poonjee; 42 cases glassware, Hajee Shewjee; 23 cases glassware, Jaffer Rumull,

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archemide s—35 cases vermouth, D DeSabbay.

FROM GENOA.

Archimede s—3 cases wine, C Colognello.

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Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

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See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. Beware of imitations.

PETER MOLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK.
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

"HUNYADI JÁNOS." This favourite Natural Water, in habitual use throughout the world, has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. Remarkably and exceptionally uniform in composition; free from defects incidental to others. *Brit. Med. Journal.* Annual sale six million bottles.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.
EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:
Vigor & Co. 21, Baker St., London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

Is used both internally and externally.
It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

For CRAMPS, CHILLS, FEVER, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

NO REMEDY EQUALS IT.

Over 50 Years' experience proves that PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is the best Family MEDICINE for

BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, & TOOTHACHE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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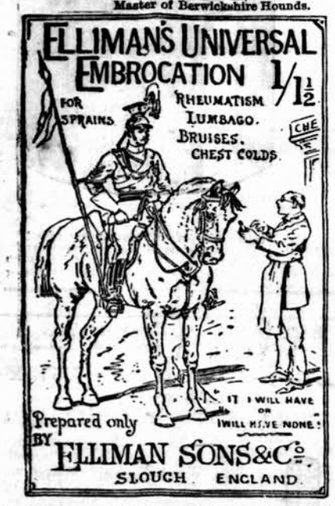
NEW YORK.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

FOR

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR, PROMOTES

Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer— is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through all the British Merchants.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co. Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS. MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient MILK is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

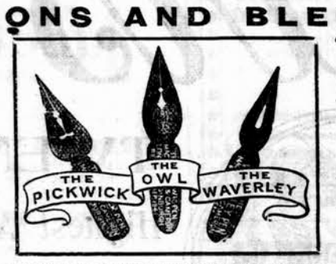
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard.*

Sold by all Stationers.



They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard.*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." *Engineer.*

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

FAC-SIMILE OF

ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
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ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!

Berlin Ascanischer
Feb 25th 1896

Koko for the hair, is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.

Princess Yolande Borghese

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.

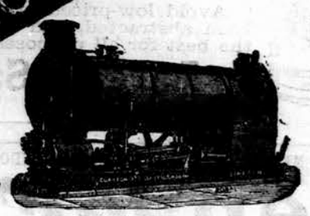
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Rd., London, Eng.

LINCOLN, AND 78, Lombard St., LONDON.

Upwards of 29,000 Engines Made and Sold.

Clayton & Shuttleworth

Simple and Compound.
PORTABLE ENGINES.
SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINES.
UNDERTYPE ENGINES.
TRACTION ENGINES. (New Pattern with all recent Improvements.)
HORIZONTAL ENGINES.
STRAW BURNING ENGINES.
SPECIAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINES.



☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Free by Post to any Part of the World.

Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained from RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay; or T. E. THOMSON & Co., 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

SANITARY SPECIALITIES

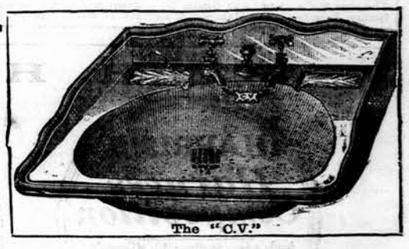
In FINEST STAFFORDSHIRE EARTHENWARE and SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMELLED FIRE-CLAY.

The "DELUGE."

PEDESTAL W.C. BASINS.

Wash-Downs—
The "DELUGE."
The "TRIDENT."
The "ZONE."

Wash-Outs—
The "UNITAS."
The "TORNADO."
The "VELOS."



The "C.V."

LAVATORY BASINS.

The "C.V.," with Improved Standing Waste and Overflow.
The "IDEAL," with Large Open Overflow.
The "CRESCENT," with Recessed Waste and Overflow.

URINALS, SINKS, WASH-TUBS, &c., &c.

TWYFORD, CLIFFE VALE POTTERY, HANLEY, STAFFS., ENG.

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

W. HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post free.

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomena health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered, EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

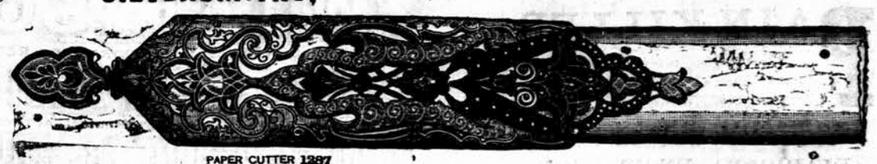
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

PRESENTATION SILVERWARE.

JEWELLERS AND GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

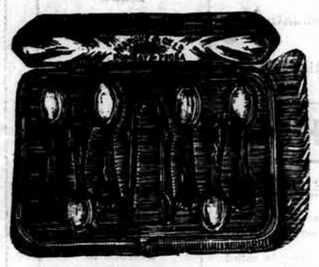


PAPER CUTTER 1287

Artistically Enamelled in Colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives..... Rs. 85.

Silver Fluted Box, large size, Rs. 60.
Do. do. small size... „ 36.
Do. do. enamelled.. „ 72.

Silver Camden Whist Markers, Rs. 100 per pair.



Silver Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in case, Rs. 70.

Silver Match Case, as illustrated, Rs. 25

Silver Match Boxes, Fluted or Plain, Rs. 12 to Rs. 25.

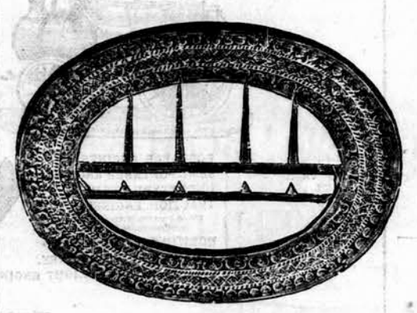
Porcelain, Silver mounted, from Rs. 8.

Crystal Bottle, Silver mount, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

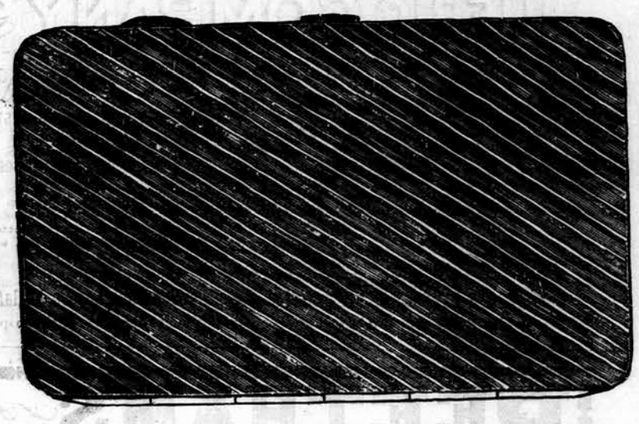
Crystal Bottle with Silver mount, Enamelled in colours .....Rs. 32 & 35.

Horn Cup Silver Run and Shield, Rs. 35.

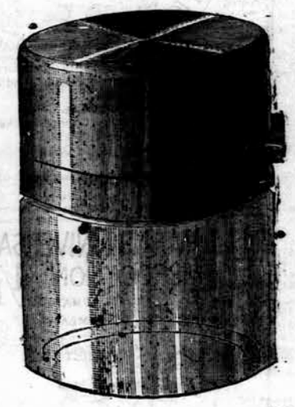
Sterling Silver Mounted Knife, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.



Silver Buckles, in a number of engraved and enamelled fancy designs, Rs. 10, 12, 20, 30, 35, 40, 48, 60, 80.



Silver Cigar Case, as illustrated, extra heavy .....Rs. 98.
„ „ „ Shaped to hold 4 Cigars ..... „ 90.
„ „ „ „ „ „ 5 „ ..... „ 70.



Salts or Perfume Bottle, mounted Sterling Silver, Rs. 48.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

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